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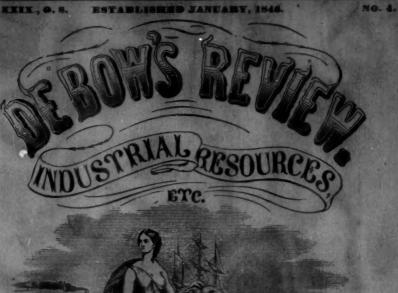




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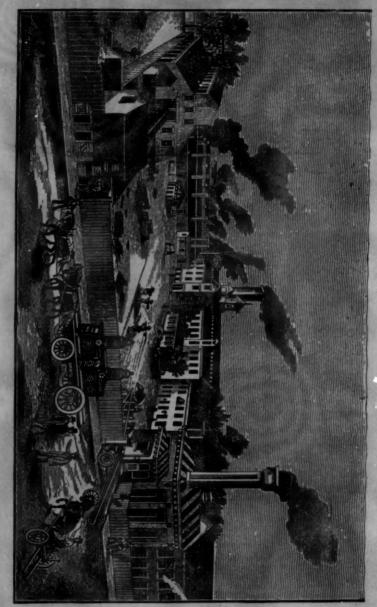
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VOL. XXIX., O. S.] ENLARGED SERIES. [VOL. IV., No. 4, N. S.

ART I.—SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP.

Deliberation sat, and public care."—PARADISE LOST.

To ride upon the whirlwind, and direct the storm, of political commotion—to sit in the high places of power, and mould the destinies of nations—is the prerogative of only a few imperial spirits; and yet, the influence exercised by these isolated, individual minds, albeit so splendid and imposing, is one of the most mournful and humiliating confessions that humanity can make of its inherent weakness and perpetual pupilage. Great men are, at once, the glory and shame of the race: glorious, when bowing to the supremacy of institutions; ignoble, when seeking the bubble reputation that lives on the feeble breath of popular praise. Hero worship is an implied libel on the average capacities of the race; and till man loses sight of the individual, and fixes his contemplation on the great TO Tav of humanity, the renown of his deeds, the splendors of his genius will continue to speak the same language, whether syllabled by the everlasting pyramid, or hymned by the grand epic of modern progress-Semper idem! semper idem! Polities is a progressive science; but it can make but feeble advances beyond the Pillars of Hercules of an antecedent social philosophy, unless the genius of modern statesmanship shall cease to be guided by the obsolete ideas and systems of the past, and build up a philosophy-social, ethical, and economical-adapted to the wants and exigencies of the age. The idea of man, the individual, must be lost sight of in the mightier conception of man, the universal; and the eternal laws of organic, social relation, and marked ethnic diversity, must lie at the basis of political organization. Individualism is the

principle of barbarism, and the sustaining power of despotism; institutionalism, the idea and outgrowth of civilization; and individual influence, politically exerted, whether by a Richelieu or a Ghengis Khan—a Strafford or a Tamerlane—shows that social law has been, somewhere, violated, and institutions attacked, or threatened, by unlawful power. In the ordinary division of society into the rulers and the ruled, there necessarily arise two interests, as hostile and irreconcilable as the Ahriman and Oromasdes of the Eastern mythology; and to harmonize the action of these opposing forces, by the consolidation of political power, into such forms as will give security, without endangering liberty, is the grand experimentum crucis of political philosophy. Attempts at the realization of the idea have traced themselves, in characters of blood, on the annals of all the civilized systems of the world; and the practical solution of the problem has been left to be achieved by the genius of Southern civilization. Approximations to the idea were made by the Greek and Roman politics, but grasping only the shadow of the true conception, their lights were extinguished by that fatal power, that quenches never to re-The licentiousness of the Agora and the Tribune, representing only inorganic and irresponsible opinion, effected the overthrow of these governments, and blotted out long centuries of human progress, only to be revived by that first condition of the true problem of social organization, furnished the world when the Portuguese navigators made Africa tributary to Europe. During that long and rayless night of mind that fell upon the monuments of the ancient civilization, governments crumbled and systems vanished; but the social principle, eternal and indestructible, survived the wreck, and human society, in obedience to the fixed and immutable law of its being, arose out of the confusion, and consolidating its forces, at various distances around the central organism of institutions, built up a system of independent authorities, resting upon the principle of subordination, and covering over the continent of Europe with a system of feudal governments; each little court being a sovereignty within itself, has handed down to the modern age a body of political doctrine that forms no inconsiderable part of the laws and constitutions of all the celebrated polities now existing. Southern society revives the genius of the mediæval civilization, but rises superior to it by making ethnology the basis of social science. The commercial spirit which, assisted by the authority of the Catholic hierarchy and the general revival of letters, effected such changes in the

feudal policy and tenures, by the admission of the free corporations to a full participation of political power, thus establishing a communal interest hostile to the principle of subordination and the institution of ranks, can have no injurious influence upon the social and domestic relations that lie at the basis of Southern society, which, being established on the principle of the natural inequality of races, makes Gurth the perpetual thrall of Cedric, the Saxon-Caliban, the obedient slave of worshipful Prospero. Machiavelli and Cæsar Borgia seeking, with profound and philosophic thought, for the realization of some fixed and invariable principle of civil administration, found it to consist in the Progrustean couch of despot-Southern society accepting, at first, as an imposed necessity, afterward, as a fundamental fact of social arrangement, the idea of inequality, adopted the political philosophy of the Prince, without offering violence to the well-understood and essential principles of human liberty; and the genius of Southern statesmanship, rocked in the cradle of political convulsion, and fired with the extravagant conceptions of the nature of civil government and the destiny of human society, then shaking the fabric of European civilization to its centre, touched with trembling and hesitating hand the domestic institution, that colonial policy had founded, international law had sanctioned, and federal legislation protected. The philosophic Jefferson—the impassioned Henry—the versatile Randolph—the sagacious Macon—still agitated by the earthquake that had buried in its ruins the government and institutions of France, became infected with the ideas and doctrines of the new philosophy, assented to a political constitution, founded upon the natural rights of man, as taught by the anarchist Payne, listened to the fanatical ravings of the maniac Wilberforce, and suffered the mystic philosophy of Plymouth Rock to spread itself over the legislation of the country; and prescribe impassable barriers to the action of legalized institutions. The sage of Monticello held that "slavery was an evil"-but that, "holding the wolf by the ears, we could not safely let it go." The statesman of Roanoke declared in his speech on the tariff, in 1822, that "he was no defender of slavery, as a principle, but simply as an institution, and creature of local law-that he did not defend it in the abstract, but only in the concrete." Such were the sentiments and convictions maintained by two of the leading Southern statesmen of the past generation! Their influence was national —their fame bounded only by the limits of civilization, and it

is not strange that Southern opinion and feeling should have conformed themselves to the principles and doctrines of their two most authoritative expounders. Southern statesmanship has, therefore, been characterized by a weak and vacilating course of policy, in reference to the institution upon which its civilization rests, rising, at times, to a spirited comprehension of the magnitude and responsibility of the duties of its situation, then, as soon again, relapsing into a state of timid irresolution and criminal indifference. The leading minds of the South virtually accepted the philosophy of Exeter Hall, offered feeble defences of their rights and institutions when assailed, and sent the promising young Southern athleta, upon whom the future hopes of the country rested, to receive their training in the camps of the enemy; and when called upon, like Atlas, to take the destinies of Southern society upon their shoulders, they were crushed to the earth, more through the feebleness of their own emasculated powers than by the inherent magnitude of the undertaking. Virginia, primarily, through the operation of physical, than moral and political causes, has exercised an undue, and in many respects, a prejudicial influence upon the spirit and character of Southern society. The legislation at Richmond has been determined too much by the tone and temper of that at Washington. The public men of the proud old mother of States, meeting on her own soil, and receiving intimately into the bosom of her domestic sanctities, the agents and representatives of a government, foreign, and, in many particulars, hostile to her own, have not been in a situation favorable to a perception of the designs and encroachments of power. They have quaffed too freely of the intoxicating cup of Circe, and slumber in forgetfulness of their forfeited divinity. They have assented, too eagerly, to that compact entered into with the Northern power, stipulating to impart a certain amount of national authority—in the way of Presidential creations—for a certain portion of State influence surrendered.

Virginia has thus given all her great men to the Union, and always leaned to the side of power. She has dignified with the name of conservatism, what South Carolina has denounced as despotism; and while adhering, in theory, to the principles embodied in her celebrated resolutions, her practice has conformed more to the spirit of national than State policy. And under its influence, her domestic interests have been made grievously to suffer. The arm of her agricultural prosperity has been smitten with palsy—her population has proportion-

ally decreased, her tonnage diminished with diminished production; and her sons with no faith in the power of State authority to arrest federal encroachment, nor protect domestic institutions, have sought other and distant fields of enterprise, in the richer soils and happier climes that lie under glowing southern suns. Her public men, particularly those of the past generation, were in principle and feeling, if not decidedly opposed, at least, not over-friendly to the system of domestic servitude; and looking forward to the day, when Virginia should furnish yet another powerful link to the lengthening chain of abolition power, they magnified the advantages of union, and took no steps to throw legislative safeguards around an institution, which they deemed it impolitic and inexpedient to foster, and destined to disappear under the conjoint action of moral and climatic laws. But the Southern statesmen of that day, can hardly be held accountable for the timid and indecisive course of policy they pursued, in reference to a domestic question, involving the solution of a profound, social problem, and presenting many nice points of casuistry, that had been suggested by the spirit of a new ethical code, upstart with fanaticism, and deriving its principles and doctrines from the teachings of a revolutionary philosophy, whose sacrilegious priesthood had erected their profane altars on the ruins of long centuries of human progress, and in the place of the Divine Trinity of Hope, Faith, and Charity, had inscribed-Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality -the liberty of licentiousness-the fraternity of discord-the equality of servitude!

Government and nations, equally with communities and individuals, are periodically seized with the contagion of violent moral epidemies, and under the frenzy of the moment, run a muck against long-cherished ideas and institutions. Their moral perceptions become distorted, and under the superior illumination, right or wrong, unwittingly exchange rapiers, like Laërtes and Hamlet. But governments being corporations, with no bodies to be kicked, nor souls to be damned, there is usually much of method in their madness; and when the European powers called a Congress for the purpose of taking measures to suppress the slave trade, the United States subscribed the protocol, and had not the penetration to perceive the designs of the "Holy Alliance." Soon followed the American legislation of 1808. Southern statesmen taking a leading part-then, France and England actuated by the intensest philanthropy (of public policy!) told their

West Indian dependencies, that their interests must be sacrificed to the superior interests of humanity (English and French cupidity!) and Jamaica and St. Domingo soon became wastes! But the end was attained; the emancipation movement—the slavery agitation—were revived on a new theatre; they found their way into the American Congress, and were soon brought to bear on the politics and legislation of the country. English policy had now gained its point, by being able to attack Southern production, through Northern fanaticism; and was willing to allow the North a bonus, in the way of a protective tariff, although operating to the injury of British commerce, and building up Northern manufactures, provided the North would agree so to adjust this tariff, as to make the cultivation of cotton unprofitable to the South, and thus give Great Britain the monopoly of that product, through her East India trade. Everything was favorable to the grand consummation! The war of 1812 had left the country in debt, revenue must be raised to meet it-how? by sale of the public lands? No, that source would not more than extinguish the interest on the debt. The Pactolus of duties on imports, must be turned into the treasury, a tariff, only a revenue tariff must be levied. Such was the tariff of 1816, which received the support of Tariff followed tariff till the public debt was paid. Calhoun now moved for a reduction of the duties, to the standard of the public expenditures; but the North could not listen to the proposition. "Take away the tariff, and what will become of our infant manufactures? They will be destroyed -we cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe-foreign manufactures will come into our own market, and undersell us! No: we must be protected; we want a higher tariff, a protective tariff." Protective tariffs did come, one fast upon another, till the treasury was full to overflowing. What must be done with this surplus revenue? State disbursements and internal improvement systems are devised, and the Northern section is celebrated for her splendid public works! She designs to emasculate the Southern section; her philanthropic impulses force her to oppose, circumvent, crush the system of domestic servitude; this can be done by depressing the market value of the staples dependent upon slave labor, and she can obtain the raw material for her own manufacturing purposes, from the English East Indies, where free labor is employed in its production. But there is one sleepless sentinel on the watch-towers of the Constitution; his voice is heard, and South Carolina rallies to the charge! There are the hostile

array, the waving banners, the plumed troop, the high defiance, the drawn sword, and scabbard cast away! The tramp of armed men is heard, and fierce and loud is the impatient charger's neigh! Face to face the armed battalions stand, sternly awaiting the word of command; when with her venerable locks dishevelled and streaming on the wind, Virginia throws herself between the combatants, and arrests the fratricidal strife! The sword is slowly eturned to the scabbard; the levelled arms are grounded; but the cessation from hostilities was only a truce! The question in dispute has never been settled; and the great defender of the South died, with defiance on his lips, and his face to the foe. To his mind the true question appeared to be, not one involving the issue of free or slave labor, but one of political power, which, unless the Constitution were so amended as to protect the minority interest, could find no adequate remedy, save in the doctrine of the interposition of State authority. But there is no constitutional amendment under the American scheme of government, that can check the despotism of numbers. The dual executive theory of Mr. Calhoun, could never be realized in practice; it would have the effect of stopping the whole machinery of government, and every measure of sectional policy brought forward, would be tantamount to revolution. He intended it to be in the analogy of the British House of Commons, in controlling the action of the government, through the power of granting, or withdrawing supplies; but the analogy fails, in the important particular, of the absence, in the American system, of institutions resting upon the substratum of permanent, vested interests. The three-fifths property representation of the South, comes nearest the idea; but it has no signification in the sense of a political institution, unless some one of the departments of the government-say the Senate-should be made the depositary of this power, giving to the Northern section the executive and judiciary, and to the Southern, the superior branches of the legislature, But it is idle to speak of amendments to the Constitution, when the South can not pass even an ordinary measure of legisla-The Northern section will no more allow a constitutional amendment, than it will entertain the proposition to repeal the Wilmot Proviso, or nullify the legislation bearing on the slave trade. The "Constitution of our patriot Fathers," as it stands, is too powerful and important an engine ia the hands of a dominant majority, thirsting for power, to be suffered to be mutilated by the vandalism of a contemptible

minority section! And yet, Massachusetts is permitted to plant her foot on that instrument, and nullify by State legislature, a federal law, enacted for the protection of Southern interests! When South Carolina claimed a similar right, she was denounced as rebellious, and threatened with the vengeance of the federal arm! Hieu miserrime mihi!

Clay and Benton-two other eminent Southern statesmen, upon whose shoulder the revolutionary mantle fell-were freesoilers at heart, and looked at Southern institutions through the distorted medium of Northern prejudice and passion. True, they contended for the constitutional rights of the South, but only as construed and understood by a power that made its own discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its authority. Their names stand out in the perspective of American history, as beautiful and powerful connecting-links between two revolutionary opochs—as radiant gleams of sunlight, separating two dark clouds of war; but Southern patriotism gathers no inspiration from their consecrated urns; and when, from the minarets of the Southern faith, the muezzin sounds the hour of prayer, the devout worshipper turns from these urns and bows him to that one hallowed and solitary shrine that collects around it, in the bonds of one united brotherhood, all true Southern hearts! Here was the grand ideal of the Southern statesman! The true institutional man-the friend of rational liberty—the foe of licentious authority, and despotic power. South Carolina was his earliest and latest love -her honer, her interests, her prosperity, were his own. Here was the hero! but refusing the hero's crown! triumphal arch, no imposing pageant, no splendid ovation, was his! South Carolina loved her son too well to mock his sturdy manhood with even the proudest pomps that ever glittered to the sun. He had a brave, honest, Southern heart, and well and faithfully executed the trust committed to his hands; and after life's fitful fever, sleeps well. Calhoun is dead; but Carolina sheds no ill-timed tear-the standardbearer has fallen, but not yet, the cause; institutions, not men, are the objects of her idolatry; and till they are lost, her ancient spirit and her former glery will know no eclipse. Let ascend the monumental shaft, that is to mark the spot where the great Carolinian rests, but bearing no inscription than-"Here lies Carolina's dutiful son!"

The small cloud that thirty years ago made its appearance on the horizon of national politics, has obscured the firmament from east to west;—from north to south; and the issue of

the "irrepressible conflict" is openly made between the hostile As yet, the gauntlet has not been taken up, and it remains to be seen whether Southern statesmanship still bends the knee to the authority of Exeter Hall, and abjectly crouches at the feet of despotic power. The threat uttered in the Wilmot Proviso-" a cordon of free States," carries with it "destruction to Southern civilization"-"annihilation of Southern political power!" New States, throwing off the chrysalis trammels of territorial dependence, and hurrying with the indecent haste of "squatter sovereignty" constitutions, to marshal themselves on the side of successful power, are steadily swelling the numbers of the enemy, and preparing to be enacted, on the theatre of American life, a drama more bloody and terrible than any that have yet shocked the civilized world. These are no idle alarms-no artful appeals to the susceptibilities of Southern honor. They are facts, realities, but too painfully true; and the challenge, so defiantly thrown out, must be, as defiantly, accepted; but not before first casting down, from the high places of prostituted power, those renegade and traitor politicians, who have aspired to the proud designation of Southern statesmen. Southern statesmanship means something higher, nobler, more commanding, than party patronage, or official station; it rises above the petty passions, prejudices, and interests of the hour; it makes truth, honor, principle, its guides, and consecrating all the powers of its genius—all the inspiration of its patriotism—all the lustre of its deeds-to the beautiful divinity of institutional liberty, it holds it to be insulting to its honor, to be approached with the degrading bribes, the subsidies, of supercilious power.

Virginia must restore the imperial line of her Madisons, her Randolphs, and her Lees; Maryland, her Pinkneys and her Martins; Georgia, her Crawfords and her Troups; Carolina (succession still pure) and Mississippi, her Poindexters, her Prentisses, and her Quitmans. Then will the genius of Southern statesmanship rise to the full measure of its greatness; and illustrating the power of its conceptions, and the sincerity of its convictions, by the lustre of its deeds, it will build up proud monuments to its fame, and transmit to coming times a system of social doctrine, domestic arrangement, and public polity, that will silence the schemes of agrarian madness, rebuke the meretricious philosophy of socialism, and roll back to its Northern bed the fierce tide of fanaticism, and let the

world be, once more, at rest.

ART, II,-REMINISCENCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, PRODUCTS, CLIMATE, INHABITANTS, FUTURE POLITICAL PROSPECTS, ETC., ETC.

[The movements of General Walker having again excited interest in Central American affairs, we are pleased to receive and publish the following interesting sketch from a contributor in Kentucky, giving an account of all that he saw and learned in the country when on a visit there in 1856.—Ep.]

HAVING received an offer of a post in the gold mines of Honduras, while I was at New-Orleans, in the spring of 1856, and deeming the offer an advantageous one, in a pecuniary way, I concluded to accept it; and being informed that if I went by a sailing vessel it would take from ten to twenty days to get there, whereas a steamship would take me to Greytown in five days, whence I could reach Tegueigalpa in five days more, by going up the San Juan river and over Lake Nicaragua, I accordingly left the New-Orleans wharf, on the steamship Granada, at the end of the first week in June, and passing down the Mississippi, reached its southeast mouth just as the sun was dipping his lower limb in the Gulf, forming the most glorious sunset that I have ever seen. Massive banks of gold were piled upon each other, so as to allow a few sunbeams to struggle through them, and heighten the effect of the scene, till, at last, as the light of the day faded away, they gradually disappeared; reminding the beholder, in their evanescent gorgeousness, of an enchanted palace in fairy land!

The trip passed without any item of interest, save now and then the sight of a few flying fishes that enlivened the monotony of the voyage, and at the end of the fifth day we reached the harbor of Greytown, otherwise called San Juan de Nicaragua. The entrance was not very easy in consequence of the peculiar make of the land; the coasts in the immediate vicinity being very low, the channel is extremely difficult to After some trouble we got in, and anchored in four fathoms water—the deepest in the port. The port of San Juan derives its principal importance from the fact, that it is the only possible eastern terminus for the proposed grand inter-oceanic canal through the territories of Nicaragua, via the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua; and from the further circumstance of its being bombarded in 1854 by Commodore Hollins, under orders from Washington. The population of the town does not exceed two or three hundred besides what may be called the native inhabitants, and who exhibit the same characteristics in language, habits, and customs, with the

lower classes in all the Spanish American states. There are a few foreigners and some creoles of pure stock, who reside here as agents or consignees, and as commission dealers. There are also English, consisting chiefly of negroes from Jamaicathe inhabitants, therefore, exhibit every variety of race and complexion—whites, Indians, negroes, mestizoes, and Sambos; white, red, black, brown, and yellow, and all mingle together with the utmost freedom, and in total disregard of caste. In what might be called the best families, it is no uncommon thing to find three or four shades of complexion, from which it may be inferred that the social relations are very lax. In fact, there is neither church nor school-house in the town; the dwellings of the inhabitants are of the rudest and most primitive kind, and make no approach to what we call out-houses. They are mere thatched sheds, roughly boarded up and floored, or made of a kind of wicker work of canes, sometimes plastered over with mud; the furniture seldom consists of more than a hammock and table, and sometimes a few chairs and a bed, and is in keeping with the edifices. Yet, mean and uninviting as these structures are, they answer a very good purpose in a climate where everything beyond a roof to keep off the sun and the rain is superfluous, The heavy thatch of palm leaves is an effectual protection against these, though it furnishes quarters for scorpions, lizards, ants, and other pleasant colonists, vet these soon cease to excite apprehension, being harmless, unless disturbed. The harbor is infested with sharks and alligators, but danger from all these sources is chiefly imaginary, and causes no inconvenience.

San Juan has no resources of its own, but is sustained by the trade that is carried on through it with the interior. A considerable part of the exports and imports of Nicaragua passes here; the exports are chiefly indigo, the precious woods, hides, and bullion, and the imports are manufactured goods of every kind, suitable for general use. The indigo and bullion go to England by the monthly British line of West India steamers, and which has nearly monopolized the carrying trade of those articles of high value and little bulk, upon which it is desirable to realize quick returns. The woods and hides pass chiefly to the United States, who have the greater portion of the carrying trade. I could not learn the amount of the trade, but believe it will be far greater when the Central

American States form a lasting federal league.

This port was seized by the English when it became certain that California would fall into the hands of the United States, and the question of inter-oceanic communication became one of immediate and great importance. The seizure was made under the shallow pretext of supporting the territorial pretensions of a tribe of savages, or mixed negroes and Indians called Musquitos, but owing to the strong protests of our government, and the telling deed of Commodore Hollins in '54, they have silently withdrawn their pretensions.

We here embarked on board a small steamboat with an open cabin, which was closed with canvas curtains when it rained, for the up-country; this steamboat was a novelty in its way. Besides its open cabins, its hull was of iron, and only eighteen inches deep, being made to run in shallow water. The engines were in the rear, and the wheel astern, and a few wooden benches were the only articles of furniture that it possessed. The only place for fire was under the boilers, and as for beds, &c., everybody in this warm climate was expected to furnish their own food and bedding, fruits being found growing wild on the banks of the river, and the only trouble being to gather them. We were warned not to fall overboard into the jaws of the alligators, that lurked by dozens under the banks, concealed by the overhanging branches, vines, and parasitical plants that hung in graceful festoons down to the water's edge. At first the country on both sides was low and swampy, and the river dotted with many low and beautiful little islands, and dividing itself into numerous channels and bayous; but, when we had gone farther into the country, we left behind the canes and the tall grass, which gave place to a rank growth of palms, that rose with their evergreen arches like tall Gothic columns, and their broad leaves formed a roof impenetrable by the sun. As we went on the banks grew higher and the feathery palms were interspersed with other varieties of trees, some of which were of large size, and draped all over with vines, that swayed to and fro in the passing breeze. Birds of various plumage glanced in and out of the woods, and cranes and other water fowl flew lazily up the stream as we approached. Occasionally a pair of green macaws fluttered slowly over our heads, almost deafening us with their discordant notes! The air was cool and fresh as a May morning at home, and I experienced a degree of exhilaration which put to flight all my preconceived notions of tropical lassitude.

Mists lurked here and there in the bends of the river and in shadowy nooks, but they gradually disappeared, and at eight o'clock, when the boat passed under the shadow of an overhanging bluff, the sun shone out brilliantly upon a scene as luxuriant as the imagination can conceive. Here the river became wider, and its beauty greater, as we had now reached the main body of the stream. The scenery was of a more majestic character, the banks were higher, the low islands disappear, and the river is walled in by a dense forest. As the current was swift, the boat kept close along the shore, and the long vines, loaded with gay and fragrant flowers, almost seemed to touch the boat as it passed near them. Brilliantly colored birds sparkled in the cool green coverts, and, for the first time, I saw the ugly iguanas looking curiously down upon me from the projecting limbs of the trees. They abound in all tropical countries, and are to be met with almost everywhere in Central America, where they attain to a great Their general ugliness is heightened by a kind of crest running along their back from head to tail, which is elevated when the animal is frightened or enraged. If I am not mistaken, geologists declare that terrible fossil saurian the iguanadon, one hundred feet long, their colossal prototype.

I now saw for the first time, specimens of the simia tribe, in their own home of eternal green, in the embowered retreats of the forests. The cry of "Monkeys, monkeys!" turned every eye to the forests, where hundreds of a variety of colors and sexes and species, might be seen clinging to the branches or sunning themselves on those that projected into the sunshine, and when frightened by the noise, they would dash and leap from branch to branch with great swiftness, till they had got out of the reach of danger, and then they would turn about and chide us with their chatter till we had passed by. We shot many in our passage, but recovered few, as they are very tenacious of life, often clinging to the trees after they are

killed.

One in particular, who was not quick enough in his flight, was brought down by the deadly Mississippi rifle, owing to its large bullet breaking his backbone, and when shown to me, he looked so human like and pitiful that I was sorry for his death. They are esteemed delicious food, and are eagerly sought by the natives.

At night we reached the mouth of the Serapiqui, where a company of soldiers was stationed by the government of Nicaragua. The position was well chosen, at the head of a long reach, where the river takes a sudden bend, and where the hills for the first time come down to the water. The trees had been cleared off, and with their trunks a hasty breastwork

had been constructed, fronting the river; their barracks was only a large shed, with a palm-leaf roof set on four posts, about forty feet apart, and without any sides; under it was strung the soldiers' hammocks, in which they swung slowly to and

fro, complete impersonations of idleness and ease.

The next day we came to where the banks of the river were higher than we had yet seen, and where the scenery became, if possible, more beautiful than before. I never wearied in gazing upon the dense masses of foliage, that literally embowered the river, and which in the slanting light, produced those magical effects of shadow on water, which the painter delights to represent. I shall never forget the excitement, so novel and pleasurable, which I experienced amid those gorgeous scenes. As we approached the Machuca rapids, the river seemed to increase in beauty: the banks were higher and firmer, clothed in their varied hues, and hills appeared at intervals in the background. The country, here, is evidently one well adapted for cultivation, and must some day, sooner or later, become densely populated. At present a few Indians roam through its forests, deriving their support from the river and its tributa-They are very shy of the boats, and retire upon their ries.

approach.

We now reached the Machuca rapids, on which we saw the wreck of a steamer, sent out by a New-York company. rapids derive their name from their explorer, who sailed down this river in 1529. The bed of the stream, for nearly a mile, is full of rocks and stones, between which, the water rushes with great force; the flat-boats of the country can ascend and descend, but with great difficulty. Our stern-wheeler drew too much water for the passage, and we had to disembark and walk about a mile to the head of the falls, where we found a similar boat to take us to the Castillo rapids. It is a slow and laborious task to overcome these falls, as the current is strong and the channel dangerous, and until they are improved by art, they must always be great obstacles to the navigation of the river. We looked forward with great interest, to our arrival at the Castillo rapids, not less on account of the historical associations connected with the place, than because hence to the lake the passage is quick and easy. After passing a broad and beautiful reach in the river, we saw upon a commanding eminence, the walls of the castle. The hill was bold, and had been scarped to the steepness and regularity of the Pyramids. The sides are now covered over with bushes, and matted with vines; but the walls still frown gloomily

above the mass of verdure. At the foot, and nearly on a level with the water, is what is called the Platform, where were the ancient water batteries. It is now occupied by a few thatched houses—the quarters of a small garrison, kept here by the Nicaraguan government, as an evidence of occupancy, and to assist boats in passing the rapids of the castle.

American enterprise and industry have built a tram-road around the rapids, and at their head a large and commodious warehouse, and one or two frame hotels have sprung up on the spot, and enlivened the scene and made it look somewhat like home; while the Spaniards have been driven from the country forever, and the flag of the king of "Spain and the Indus" no longer kisses the morning sunbeams, from the deserted and

vine-olad battlements of the castle.

We lost no time in ascending the castle, to get a view of the surrounding country; the scene was gorgeous and sublime beyond description. At our feet lay the works of the slaves of "His most Catholic majesty," and side by side, the time-saving handiwork of American Freemen; while the river like a line of light, musically flowed away, and far in the southwest towered the volcano of Cartago, whose summit piercing the clouds, seemed to kiss the sky in the distant land of Costa Rica.

The ascent to the castle was steep and slippery, but the view repaid us for our toil. A wide and deep foss ran around the brow of the hill, with perpendicular escarpments, which we crossed on a narrow causeway. If the work seemed imposing from the river, how much more impressive was it when we looked down from its walls, into two tiers of chambers sunk in the rock, and in which tall trees were growing; their topmost branches scarcely reaching to the level on which we stood. We descended by a bomb-proof stairway to the bottom, into what had been the magazine, and into the rocky chambers where the ancient garrison had been quartered, more than ever impressed with the daring and energy of those iron men, who had subverted the empires of Montezuma and the Incas, and who within fifty years after the discovery, had traversed every part of the continent from the River of Silver to the Golden Land.

We were told to go into the chapel, where there was a cross and effigy of the Virgin Mary; but it proved to be a joke and a trick; for as we descended the stairway, a rock well aimed at a hive of bees in the corner, sent them buzzing around our ears; but they were sweet bees and their sting was nothing;

all were tricked except one who was sharp enough to "smell the rat," and refused and so escaped. By a passage protected from shot, we ascended to what is called the tower-a solid mass of masonry, rising some sixty feet above the lower works, with a parapet embrasured for twelve guns, and now almost as solid and substantial as if built but vesterday. In this climate, where the great corrodent "frost" is never felt, the durability of good masonry is almost incredible; the floor of the tower, with the exception of the centre, was as smooth and as firm as ever. Upon the western side of the work, was the main entrance; the massive buttresses which supported the draw-bridge, and a glacis subsiding to a terrace, which had been the parade-ground, garden, and cemetery of the garrison. This eastle, which was reconstructed in 1747, was captured by the English in April, 1780, who intended to get possession of Lake Nicaragua and the cities of Leon and Granada, and thus to cut off the communication between the northern and southern Spanish possessions in America. It was here that Nelson first distinguished himself: the small Spanish garrison, after a protracted siege, was forced to yield to the overwhelming force of the English, by their obtaining possession of a hill commanding it in the rear; but their triumph was dearly purchased, and productive of no good results; the entire expedition was a failure, and of the two hundred men comprising the crew of Nelson's vessel, but ten survived the expedition, and he himself narrowly escaped death. If the English had suoceeded in their endeavors, and a random shot had laid Nelson low, what a mighty difference it would have made both in the Old World and the New.

A few miles above Castillo are the Toro rapids, which are the last and the highest on the river. Beyond these, the river becomes of a very nearly uniform depth, and flows with a deep, regular current. This part of the stream is in fact a kind of estuary or extension of Lake Nicaragua; the banks are low, and the feathery palm again appears lining the shores, the whole country on both shores for a long distance back is swampy, and in parts covered with water in the rainy season.

Before we reached the lake, we passed a bungo or large native cance of the country, the crew of which were entirely destitute of clothing, according to the custom of the country. The economy, not to say the convenience of going naked for the purpose of keeping one's clothes clean, was never more strikingly manifest. It was amusing to hear the cries with which they were saluted by those on the steamer. One said,

"Hallo! Is your maternal relative aware of your absence from home?" And another, who had Shakespeare at his tongue's end, cried out in allusion to the hides with which the vessel was loaded, and the flag that waved over it, "Doff that for shame, and hang a calfskin on those recreant limbs!" But the last was the best: "I say, have you lost your breeches,

or does your wife wear them?"

After passing a large island, the river opened into a broad reach, and we saw before us the waters of the lake, that great lake of which the world had heard so much and knew so little: the broad lake lay spread out before us like a mirror, its opposite shores marked by the regular volcanic peaks of Orosi, Madeira, and Ometepec, capped with clouds which rise dim and blue in the distance. Nearer were the fairy-looking islands of La Boqueta, golden under the tropical sun; while in the foreground the emerald shores stretch their wide arms on either side, a fit setting for so gorgeous a picture. The sun went down that night directly behind the purple peak of Orosi. The body of the volcano appeared to be a nucleus whence fanlike rays extended up to the very zenith, while the yellow light streamed past the mountain upon the lake in a dazzling flood, in which the islands seemed to float as in liquid gold. As the sun sank lower, the hues of the heavens changed to crimson, bringing out the palm trees on the islands in high relief against the sky; then to purple, and finally, to the cool gray of evening, through which the stars shone down with a strange and almost unnatural lustre. All were sensible to the almost unearthly beauty of the scene. The transition was rapid from light to darkness, for here the lingering twilight of northern latitudes is unknown. At first the night was wonderfully still, but as the darkness thickened, clouds began to gather in the northeast, lighted up momentarily by flashes of lightning, while fitful gusts of wind, veering in every quarter, betokened the approach of a thunder-storm; at first the low mutterings of the distant thunder were dismal, but as the storm came down in its might, thunder-peal after thunder-peal rolled heavily along the distant hills that fringed the shores of the foaming lake; at times their summits were literally wrapped in fire, and they seemed trembling to their very bases under the reverberating peals of thunder. None but those who have witnessed a tropical storm can fully appreciate its magnificence, or understand the terrible majesty of elemental warfare. Amidst this strife of the elements, a young man whom I had known in childhood at home, and who had been taken down by the

vomito during the time we stayed at Castillo, breathed his last. He was buried next day at Virgin Bay, where the lake approaches nearest the Pacific. At Virgin Bay our wood gave out, and we had to run over to the island of Ometepec, about fifteen miles, for more; and we anchored half a mile from shore, owing to the water being shallow, in the shadow of the volcano of Ometepec. I now, for the first time, felt the majesty of the giant volcanoes of Ometepec and Madeira, which hitherto seemed so dim and distant. They rose clear and bold against the sky, regular as works of art, the moving clouds casting their sides in shadow, and clasping their summits as they passed, then sweeping away to the distant islands of the great Pacific. We remained here wooding the rest of the day and night, and started at the earliest dawn for Granada.

The Indians on this island are of a pure stock, having neither white, nor black, nor mixed blood, in their veins, and are descended from the ancient Mexicans of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; for the Mexican historian Ixtlixochitl records, that on the overthrow of the Toltecan empire by the barbarous Chichemecas, in the year 959 of our era, a part of those who survived went southward to Nicaragua, and the name of the island suggests their origin, it being in Mexican, Ome, two, and tepec, mountain, and there still exist numerous places in Central America bearing names of Mexican or Toltecan origin, such as for instance, Istepec, Usulatan, Sesuntepec, Cuscutlan,

Suchiltepec, Cojutepec, &c.

Although Lake Nicaragua is one hundred miles long and forty wide, owing to the high volcanic peaks that stud its borders, every part of the shore is visible from its centre, and the

pilots are guided by the peaks instead of compasses.

Between us and Granada, lying a little to the left, distinguished by the towering edges of its vast and rugged crater, rose the extinct volcano of Momobacho, its outline changing every moment of our position, while at its base was the ancient city of Granada, which we soon reached; but, owing to the shallow beach, we had to east anchor afar from shore, and be ferried there in a bungo. We saw hundreds of people on shore and in the water; some in groups, and others in gay trappings, dashing about on horseback—a picture of activity and life. A broad, well-beaten road led into the town, with elevated footpaths on each side. The ascent seemed to be by terraces; the faces of which were paved with stone and guarded by masonry, to protect them from the wasting action of the rains. Palms, plantains, oranges, and other tropical trees, lined the road on

either hand, shut in by a hedge composed of a species of cactus, bearing brilliant red flowers. We met troops of laughing girls of every shade and complexion, from pure white to ebon black, fancifully attired, with water jars on their heads, on their way to the lake; they were as straight as arrows, and seemed to have an infinite fund of animal spirits.

After passing the cane-hutted suburbs, we reached the city proper. The buildings were built of adobes, on cut-stone foundations, and roofed with tiles. The windows were all balconied, and protected on the outside, not by glass, but by ornamental iron bars, and within by painted shutters. They were, with scarcely an exception, one story, being at the

same time cool and pleasant.

In all the Spanish Anterican states the houses are built of adobes, or large, unburnt bricks, about treble the size of ours; for houses of two stories of stone or brick could not stand the earthquakes or semi-annual rains. The eaves of all the houses project several feet beyond the walls, serving the double purpose of protecting the latter from the rains, and sheltering the foot passenger from the sun and the elements. The sidewalks are all raised one or two feet above the street, and flagged, but barely wide enough to admit two persons to pass by each other; and the middle of the street was generally of a concave form, with the gutter in the centre, without any paving. As we went on we saw evidences of comfort and elegance, and a few tokens of civilized life. We soon found ourselves in the shadow of a large and massive stone building, with terraces, domes, and towers, of nearly every order of architecture. It was the ancient, but now abandoned convent of San Francisco. It seems that, in 1829, the then federal government of Central America seized, confiscated, and abolished all nunneries and monasteries, and turned some into hospitals, prisons, and schools.

After reaching our quarters and stowing away our baggage, I sallied out to get a further view of the city, but found it the same as I have described. Afterward, I went to call upon high personages in the country, to whom I had letters of introduction from friends in the States, and found out that I had been deceived in respect to Honduras, and determined to return home as soon as the California passengers came down from San Francisco, which they did next month, and I departed with them on the lake steamer, and passed again the

scenes that I have just alluded to.

As I have described the scenery and climate of the country,

I will now refer to its history, population and productions. The country now called Central America, was discovered and colonized by the Spaniards in 1522, about the time that Cortez was subduing the Mexican empire. The Spaniards rapidly overran the whole country, and held it in close subjection for three centuries, with the most jealous colonial policy; but in 1821, following the example of the Great Republic of the North, they threw off the voke of the mother-country, and assumed a rank among the nations of the earth. They then united in a confederacy called the "Republic of Central America;" which, in consequence of internal dissensions and the strife of factions, was practically dissolved in 1839. the Spanish-American colonies had scarcely achieved their independence, when commenced that deadly uncompromising struggle between two grand antagonistic principles, represented on one side by a rich and powerful aristocracy, and a jealous and beneficed clergy, and on the other, by the people, sensible of their abstract rights, rich only in their devotion, but enthusiastically attached to what they understood to be liberty and republicanism-between, in short, what has been called the serviles and the liberals. From a struggle for supremacy, it is easy to perceive how this contest became one of extermination; for there can be no compromise, no fusion, between principles so implacably hostile, as those which now divide the Spanish-American countries; and hence that series of revolutions and counter-revolutions, which have hitherto distracted them, and in which all foreigners see only the rivalship of petty chieftains and partisan struggles for ascendency.

Our own Revolution was little beyond a contest for the forms of republicanism; its substantial advantages had already been won slowly and in detail, the fruit of a series of popular advances, commencing at Runnymede, where the barons broke the sceptre of absolutism, and practically triumphing under the commonwealth, when Cromwell struck down with iron glaive both king and barons. The deadly encounters between the two principles, which with us ran through a period of centuries, in the Spanish-American States, have been concentrated

within half a century.

The revolution is still going on; the rights of man are not yet fully vindicated, the triumph of republicanism is not yet attained, the downfall of servilism is not yet complete. The serviles succeeded in establishing an ephemeral empire in Mexico, under Iturbide, but it soon fell; but during its existence the serviles in Central America, attempted to incorporate

it with the Mexican empire, and the liberals an incorporation with the United States; fortunately the triumph of servilism was fleeting, and in 1824, all the states agreed on a federal league and constitution, similar to ours, and the same year they abolished slavery at once and forever. The constitution worked tolerably well for a few years, until the increasing necessities of the federal government obliged them to resort to taxation. It seems that when the people threw off the Spanish yoke, they expected relief from every burden, including taxation, and when the government got into operation, and could not get along without money, and had to resort to domestic taxation, the people universally deserted the republican side, stimulated by the authority and influence of the church, and everything was fast verging toward anarchy, when the liberals struck a blow in 1829, at the church, from which it has not, and never can recover; they perfected their arrangements for an energetic and sudden blow, which fell on them in a single night in July, 1829, when the archbishop and all the heads of the monkish orders were seized and shipped out of the country forever; the remaining members of these orders were summarily ordered to leave the country. The convents were suppressed, and their property appropriated to educational and charitable institutions. Some were turned into prisons, hospitals, schools, &c., and all females were thenceforth forbidden to take the veil; papal bulls were prohibited, and finally, in 1832, entire religious freedom was unconditionally decreed; the effect of these decrees was, religion and patriotism both went into exile, and the people are now without any law, order, or God, mutually bent on extermination; and one of their first results was secession of one state, afterward followed by another; a war of castes began, and extended throughout the whole land; and amid their internal troubles, the British seized portions of Honduras and Nicaragua, but were forced to give them back. When we obtained a footing on the Pacific, the tide of California travel that flowed through the country, made the people believe that an Anglo-Saxon infusion would restore their exhausted energies, and they called in Walker in 1854. He restored order for awhile, but was forced to retire in 1857, owing to the intrigues of the British, and want of means to sustain himself. Since then, Nicaragua seems to be the sport of contending nations, striving for the peaceful mastery of the country, thinking it is the key to the Pacific—forgetting that the Panama railroad is finished—and intending to build an inter-oceanic canal, and secure the trade

of Asia. But I think it will be a long while before a canal is made across Nicaragua, on account of its cost and the nature of the climate and physical difficulties, which will prevent the accomplishment of any such undertaking. I shall proceed to describe them.

Nicaragua is bounded on the east and north by the Carribean sea and the state of Honduras, and on the south and west by the state of Costa Rica and the Pacific ocean. The state is separated by the lake, into two unequal divisions, and each of these is again separated likewise into two unequal sub-divisions, by a range of mountains, between which lie the lake and the basin of Nicaragua, about three hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty wide; east of the lake the land is comparatively uninhabited, and the mountains are composed of sandstone, limestone, granite, and other volcanic productions, and are rich in gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead. Almost the first rock I saw in the country, was a small stone of

quartz bearing gold, lying in the river.

The western or Pacific range follows the general direction of the coast, sometimes rising into lofty volcanic cones, but generally a high ridge, at a uniform distance from the sea, of ten to twenty miles; its course seems to have been the principal line of volcanic action and extinct craters, and beds of lava are to be met with, here and there, throughout its length: these lofty cones sometimes awake from their slumber of ages. The lake itself often heaves and trembles with their deep-seated throes. Above it is Lake Managua, covering about twelve hundred square miles, and about as near the Pacific as Lake Nicaragua, but twenty-eight feet above it, or one hundred and fifty six feet above the sea. There is an arm of the sea that puts in from the gulf of Fonseca, to within forty miles of Lake Managua; this is the western end of the proposed canal; but the fall would be too great for navigation, and it might be dammed up by an eruption of the volcanoes. The gulf of Fonseca is one of the best havens on the Pacific, and is equal to the bay of San Francisco, in size, position, beauty, depth. and grandeur. The waters of the Lakes Managua and Nicarugua approach within four miles of each other; but the former is twenty-eight feet above the latter, and Lake Nicaragua covering over four thousand square miles, or half the size of Lake Erie, empties into the Carribean sea, by the San Juan river, after a course of ninety-four miles, forming numerous rapids, and the country about its mouth is low and swampy, like the mouth of the Mississippi, making its eastern terminus

unhealthy; it has been proposed to make the western end terminate at San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, which is only twelve miles from the lake; but a high ridge of land intervenes between the two, through which it is proposed to cut a tunnel of fourteen thousand feet; but any such tunnel on a canal renders it impracticable. The right way is to build a railroad, which the state of Honduras is now doing, from Omoa on the Carribean sea, to the gulf of Fonseca, through her own territory, one hundred and sixty miles long, being

aided by British capitalists.

The San Juan river is certainly a magnificent stream, but its capabilities have been very much exaggerated. It is almost useless for the purposes of navigation, the port of San Juan and the country about it being low and sickly. Its valley is nevertheless fertile, and capable of producing in the utmost luxuriance, rice, sugar, and those other articles which require moist and fertile soils. The width of the river is from three to twelve hundred feet. In respect to climate, little need be added to the remarks already made. Upon the Atlantic it is unquestionably warmer than in the interior or on the Pacific, more humid and more subject to rain. The country, too, is low along the coast, with numerous lagunes and inlets, and consequently more infested with annoying insects, and more subject to fevers. The valley of the San Juan once passed, the climate is unsurpassed in salubrity by any equal extent of territory under the tropies, or perhaps in the world. The year is divided rather anomalously to a stranger, into two seasons -the wet and the dry; the first of which is called summer, and the latter, winter.

The wet season commences in May and lasts until November, during which time showers are frequent, generally in the afternoon or night, and often days and weeks elapse without a cloud obscuring the sky. Throughout this season the verdure and the crops, which during the dry season become sere and withered, appear in full luxuriance; the temperature is very equable, differing a little in different localities, but preserving a great uniformity all over the country, except in the moun-The range of the thermometer is fromtainous regions. seventy-eight degrees to eighty-eight degrees rarely sinking to. seventy degrees or rising to ninety degrees, the average being about eighty-two degrees. There is constantly a cool and pleasant breeze blowing for the most part from the northeast making the nights delicious. During the dry season, in January, the temperature is less, the nights positively cool and occasionally the winds are chilling. The sky is cloudless and trifling showers fall at rare intervals. The fields becoming dry, the cattle are driven to the hills and forests for pasturage, and the dust in the towns becomes almost insupportable, it penetrating everywhere, falling in showers and sweeping in clouds. Were it not for this the dry season would be very pleasant. It is esteemed healthier than the wet season. Both climate and temperature appear to be extremely favorable to

the general health of natives as well as foreigners.

The effect of the dry season is practically that of our winter, and it no doubt contributes efficiently to the general health of the country. During that period the exuberance of vegetable growth is checked, and the ephemeral vegetation, which, where the rain falls for the entire year, goes on accumulating, forming dense, dank jungles, the home and birthplace of malaria, is entirely dried up. At this period, also, nearly the whole country is burned over, and the forests are nearly as open and penetrable as our own. These favorable influences can readily be understood.

As for the natural resources of the country they are immense, but are imperfectly developed. The area of cultivated land is very small, but ample for the support of its population. There is no difficulty in increasing the amount to an indefinite extent, for the forests are easily removed and nature needs no forcing to return rich harvests. There are many cattle estates on the uplands, which cover wide tracts of country, and some of these have not less than ten thousand or fifteen thousand head of cattle each, which are generally fine, quite equal to

those of the United States.

Among the staples of the state, and which are produced in great perfection, are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice, and corn. The sugar-cane of Nicaragua is a native of the country and very different from the Asiatic cane of the West Indies and the United States, and as equally productive; the canes are softer, and more slender, and contain more and stronger juice in proportion to their size than the Asiatic variety. Two crops are taken annually, and the cane does not require replanting but once in twelve or fourteen years. The first canefield I saw was a young one, and I mistook the tall green shoots for a field of Indian corn. The best kind of sugar produced from the sugar estates is nearly as white as the refined sugar of commerce, the crystals being large and hard, the greater part of the supply for ordinary consumption is what is called "chancaca," and is the juice of the cane merely boiled till it

crystallizes, without being cleared of the molasses. This is sold at about one and a quarter cents a pound. I brought some cakes of this home and everybody was astonished at its cheapness. The most profitable part of the sugar establishment is the manufacture of Spanish rum. It is impossible to say how much sugar can be made in Nicaragua, for it can be produced indefinitely in the future. The export has been as low as two hundred thousand pounds, owing to the distracted state of the country. Cotton of a good quality can also be produced. "As many as fifty thousand bales of three hundred pounds each," says Dunlap, "of clean pressed cotton, have been exported from this state in a single year; the cultivation is, however, at present at a very low ebb." Considerable quantities are raised and manufactured by the natives, chiefly Indians, into hammocks, sail-cloth, and ordinary clothing. The domestic cloth is coarse, but compact, neat, and durable. Although I do not know much about cotton, yet it is my candid opinion that Nicaragua will never be a great cotton-producing country, although it is about as large as Mississippi, owing to the mountains and volcanoes, that cover a good part of the country, and its want of good ports on the Atlantic, and its enervating climate, that soons halls one into luxurious indolence, and the impossibility of forcing the natives and mixed races in it to a system of manual labor, their custom being to knock off from ten till three, and work only when absolutely necessary. Coffee, of an excellent quality, may be produced indefinitely, but now little is raised, owing to the civil wars and want of good seaports; the cost of production, at the present rate of wages (twenty-five cents a day), is two and a half cents a pound, and sells in Europe readily at twelve and a half cents, but it takes years to get a plantation under way and the charges of transportation are heavy. The people use little of it, but drink chocolate in its stead, which consequently commands so high a price that it will not bear exportation, but a cocoa-plantation requires a long time and great outlay to make it pay. Indigo was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent, but has of late years much fallen off, and there are many fine indigo estates now abandoned, owing to the civil wars; it is very good, and its exports once reached seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

A good deal of tobacco is raised in the country, and is said to be equal to the best Havana for cigars. Corn flourishes luxuriantly and three crops may be raised annually. It is essentially the "staff of life" in all Central America, being the

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material of which the eternal tortilla is composed. Its abundance may be inferred from its cheapness, a bushel of shelled corn being worth twenty cents. Wheat, and other grains, and fruits of temperate climates, may be raised on the uplands, which are elevated four and six thousand feet above the sea, and which in climate are like the Southern States. Rice is as cheap and as abundant as corn, being sold at one and a half and two cents a pound. In short, nearly all the edibles and fruits of the tropics are produced naturally or may be cultivated in Plantains, bananas, tomatoes, bread-fruit, great perfection. arrow-root, citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, pine-apples, mammees, cocoa-nuts, and a hundred other varieties of plants and fruits which I have not seen. Among the vegetable productions of commerce may be mentioned sarsaparilla, aloes, ipecac, ginger, vanilla, quinine, copal, gum-arabic, India-rubber, and others, and among the valuable trees, mahogany, logwood, Brazilwood, lignumvitæ, fustic pine, dragon's blood tree, silk cotton tree, oak, copal tree, cedar, buttonwood, ironwood, rosewood, calabash, Nicaraguawood, &c. Of these Brazilwood, cedar, and mahogany, are found in the forests in abundance.

There is more attention paid to the raising of cattle and the production of cheese than anything else; the cheese is for common use, and sells at eight cents a pound, and great quantities are used. Large droves of cattle are annually sent

to the other states where they bring very fair prices.

The mineral resources of Nicaragua are also very great; gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, abound in the mountains and on the uplands, which district is not exceeded in its mineral wealth by any portion of the continent. The working of the mines has, of course, vastly fallen off from the time of the Spaniards, still their production is considerable, but it is impossible to say what it really is. Sulphur, nitre, and sulphate of iron, may be easily procured in great quantities from the numerous volcanoes.

The modes of mining practised in Central America are exceedingly rude, and it is surprising that profitable results should be attained. The silver and the gold ores are crushed in a basin of masonry, in which rises a vertical shaft driven by horse power and sometimes by water. This shaft has two arms, to each of which is suspended a large stone or boulder, which are the crushers. After the ore is thus powdered, the metal is separated by amalgam, a long and expensive process, which is now beginning to be much facilitated and cheapened by the introduction of improved machinery. I suppose Nica-

ragua produces annually seventy thousand dollars in silver and thirty thousand dollars in gold, and these could be increased a hundred fold. But this increase can only take place during a a settled and long reign of peace, which, I am afraid the present inhabitants will never see, unless many foreigners settle in the country to develop its resources, for its present inhabitants are so low in the scale of intelligence and morality, that there is scarcely any hope for them, owing to the mixture and equalization of races of various climes and colors.

The population of Nicaragua may be estimated at 300,000. The civilized Indians, and those of Spanish and negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The white individuals, of pure European stock, are but a small part of the whole, and are nearly equalled in number by those

of pure negro blood!

The entire population may be divided as follows: Whites, 30,000; Negroes, 20,000; Indians, 90,000; Mixed, 160,000. All know where the whites and blacks came from, and as for the Indians, there seems to be three different varieties, each embracing many tribes that were found scattered throughout the country when discovered. Those in Guatemala, San Salvador, and around the gulf of Fonseca and Lake Managua, and between it and the sea, and Lake Nicaragua, seem to have been of the true Toltecan stock, of which were the nations of Anahuac, the Aztecas, or Mexicans; but modified and deteriorated by association and intermixture with the barbarous Chichemecas, from whom they derived the fiercer and more savage traits in their characters; and even now, notwithstanding that they have to a great extent adopted new customs and been subjected to the influences of Spanish association for over three hundred years, the distinguishing traits of the two families are easily to be recognized. The mild, brave, but not warlike, industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding Indians of the Leonese plains, of the purer Toltecan blood, furnish, in their smaller and more rounded forms, their regular features, clear eyes, and cheerful expression, a decided contrast to the restless, treacherous, and cruel Indians round the ancient city of Nicaragua. The latter are taller, more bony, with sharper and often irregular features, and with an always reserved, if not sullen expression! Yet none of these Indians could ever be confounded with the roving tribes of our lati-They have certain generic or radical identities, but in most physical and mental features are widely different. Those of Central America are capable of high improvement, and

have a facility of assimilation or adaptation; they constitute, when favorably situated, a good rural working population, and there are some comprehensive minds among them—men of quick and acute apprehension, and great decision and energy of character! Notwithstanding the system of peonage is abolished, and they now enjoy equal privileges with the whites, and may aspire to any position, however high, in both church and state, yet the Indian retains his traditionary deference for the white man, and tacitly admits his superiority.

As I said before, when speaking of the Indians of the island of Ometepec, they are Mexican, having migrated from Southern Mexico on the downfall of the Toltecan empire in 959.

As for the second stock of semi-civilized Indians, they have been said to be the aristocracy of the country when conquered by the Spaniards; they were called Chrotegans, and were divided into three tribes, one of which, the Orotinians, is perpetuated in the name of the gulf of Orotina, and the volcano of Oroti, or Orosi. Whence they came, no one knows. Some of the names of places and natural objects within the area in which their language was spoken, seem to have a relationship to certain Peruvian names. Thus, Momotombita, Diriomo, Diriamba, Momotombo, and Momabacho, names of towns and volcanoes, sound wonderfully like Moyobamba, Tambobamba, Guamabacho, Cochabamba, Caxatambo, Apolobambo, and Riobamba, in Peru, Bolivia, and Equador. The third stock are the wild and savage Indians of the Musquito coast, and the interior, whom the Spaniards have never subdued, and are the real aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Of them little is known save, they are few, and gradually wasting away. The causes which led to these separations, and the motives which impelled these nations to divisions and migrations must probably remain for ever unknown, except so far as may be inferred from the recorded history of the Old World.

Most of the Indians and mixed races live in villages, many of them going, two, four, or six miles daily to labor in the fields, starting before day, and returning at night. The farms and plantations, or in Spanish, "haciendas," "hattos," "ranchos," &c., are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are often reached by paths so obscure as to escape the notice of travellers, who often mistake the country for one continuous forest, and erroneously suppose it to be uninhabited. Their dwellings are usually of canes, thatched with palm, and many of them open at the sides, and with no other floor than the bare earth. These fragile structures, so equable

and mild is the climate, are adequate to such protection as the natives are accustomed to consider necessary. Some of them are more pretending, and have the canes plastered over and whitewashed, with tiled roofs, and other improvements; and there are a few, belonging to large proprietors, which are exceedingly neat and comfortable.

A large part of the dwellings in their towns are much of the same character; the residences of the better classes, however, are built of adobes, and are of one story, and enclose large courts, which are entered under archways, often constructed with great beauty. The courtyard has generally a great number of shade trees, usually orange, making the corridors

upon which the rooms open, exceedingly pleasant.

Before I close I will say a few words about the future of Nicaragua. Although not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, yet it is my fixed opinion that the land of volcanoes has a glorious destiny before her, and only awaiting her fruition. Situated as she is midway between North and South America, and between the Mediterranean sea, and China, and the Indies, by means of her oceanic canal she will command the commerce of both worlds; possessing a fine soil, and a beautiful climate, rich in vegetable and mineral productions, she has all that man can wish for on this earth, but one thing, and that is peace. Order seems to have gone into exile with Religion, and they await the arm of a stronger race to call them back; and the Anglo-Saxon is the only race that can do it—but there is a penalty attached. If we obtain the land by either conquest or colonization, in the lapse of time our descendants will become as weak and as feeble as the present inhabitants are, and the cause is plain: where mankind have to work and labor to lay up food half of the year for the other half, that country produces men; but where bounteous nature supplies food all the year round in abundance, its recipients are sure to become effeminate in the course of time, and at last yield to a fresher and a stronger race.

After years of tempest and devastation, the rainbow of hope will again span the horizon of Central America—welcome token of peace and prosperity! God grant that, with the experiences of the past to guide them, their future career may be marked by harmony and by wisdom, and conform to the high example which is afforded to them by the colossal confederation of the north—the freest and greatest republic in the

world!

Louisville, Ky., Sept., 1860.

ART. III.-MILTON, BYRON, AND SOUTHY

Paradise Lost,—MILTON.
Vision of Judgment,—By SOUTHEY.
Vision of Judgment,—By BYRON.

It is impossible properly to appreciate the last-named poem in one caption, unless it be taken in connection with the two first named. Byron's primary object in writing it was to lash and ridicule Southey, who had grossly abused him in his preface to his apotheosis of George III., styled "The Vision of Judgment." Without losing his temper, he has excoriated and immortalized poor Southey. In effecting his purpose, it became necessary to expose and ridicule the whole machinery of which designing or superstitious priestcraft, and poets like Dante and Milton, had invented and tried to annex to the sublime simplicity and unity of the Christian faith.

It is supposed that Homer and Hesiod invented most of the heathen mythology. Dante, Milton, and the Catholic priests of the dark ages, seemed ambitious of performing a like work, by peopling heaven and earth, and hell, with a brood of deities and devils, giants, monsters, witches, sorcerers, gen'i, ghosts, and hobgoblins—all claiming lineal and legitimate descent from Holy Writ. To brush away these profane superstitions which were deforming Christianity, was a laudable undertaking, and would have immortalized Byron had the manner and spirit of the performance equalled its ability.

Unfortunately, in ridiculing and lashing the profanity and impiety of others, Byron is sometimes irreverent, if not profane, himself. In exposing the monkish tales and legends about Saint Peter, he was not justified in assailing the scriptural character of the apostle, and humorously portraying his Celte-Irish hasty, but brave and generous temper, and rather fickle disposition. Reverently handled, the human infirmities of the good man in Scripture, afford the strongest evidence of its historic truth, by precluding the suspicion of forgery: for no one would forge imperfections to recommend a spurious gospel. But such a theme must be cautiously and reverently treated, else the medicine aggravates the disease it was intended to cure.

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Byron is inexcusable for the terms of levity in which he treats the character of the Apostie Peter, and it is no palliation of his offence that his purpose was but to ridicule the super-

stitions with which monkish legends have surrounded that character. As to the angels, devils, and all the rest of the polytheistic paraphernalia, with which priests and poets have encumbered Christianity, they are fair game, and the lash of ridicule applied to them invigorates, rather than weakens, sound Christian faith. Milton's "Angel Michael," with his six wings, is as proper a subject of ridicule as the "heathen son of Maia," to whom he compares him, for it is Milton's angel we ridicule, not the Angel of God. In truth, in this work of Byron, when understandingly viewed, there is much to admire and little to censure. He never introduces Deity as a character in his poem; while the Father and the Son are favorite dramatis personæ of Milton, and treated with a familiarity that makes the blood run cold. We cannot quote from him, nor even refer to the many instances in which he thus sins, for in doing so we should, in part, indulge in his profanity and impiety. "Paradise Lost" is the most profane, and, in one passage at least, the most obscene book we ever read. Because an Arian, a polygamist, a hypocrite, perpetrates these impieties with a grim face and canting voice, is he the less censurable? Certainly not. His gravity and affected piety increase his criminality, because they add efficiency to the poison which he distils.

"Multo-scribbling Southey" does not sin so grievously as Milton. It is true he introduces Deity in the trial of George I. before the gates of heaven, but he has sufficient sense of decency and propriety to clothe and hide the God-

head in a cloud of light.

The Catholic church, confident of its truth, its strength, its power and perseverance, has never been at all sensitive about this matter of ridiculing priests, popes, saints, and the thousand religious ceremonies and observances and holy legends, with which time has gradually incrusted the church. Italian poets and prose writers have, without censure or reproach, made the church, its priests and popes, their favorite butts of ridicule, and the most common targets of their wit and satire. Catholics very properly distinguish between their religion and its mere ceremonial, between religious offices and the incumbents who fill those offices. Individual popes and priests may be bad men, and be justly satirized and ridiculed, but respect must be paid to their offices, which in the long run are sure to be filled chiefly by pious and useful men. This is a sound, practical principle, on which all society and government rest for support. The king's, the judge's, and

the legislator's office, although often filled by bad and incompetent men, must be treated with respect and deference, else

society will soon merge into anarchy.

Another objection to such writers as Southey, Milton, and the German school, is the want of truth, and of even the appearance of truth. Whatever is obviously and palpably false and impossible, disgusts the reader. Nay, whatever is wholly unnatural disgusts us, for Nature is truth. Nature, in her exceptional, obscure, eccentric, grand, and sublime moods, is most interesting; but this is nature still. A Northern winter, on a region of lakes and mountains, like Scotland and Switzerland, abounds with the illusory and incomprehensible, with optical delusions, with multiplied and reverberating voices, and startling echoes. These are fine subjects for prose or for poetry. They excite the imagination, and give rise to thousands of superstitions; but such superstitions are connected with, and based upon, truth and nature. Not so with that machinery of elves, fairies, witches, gods, and devils, which modern poets have borrowed from the ancients. In olden . times, both Dii majores and Dii minores were mere mortals, transferred to another sphere of existence, and exercising as gods but a little more influence over human affairs than they had done as men.

The ancients believed in those gods, and the poetic fictions in which they were introduced, appeared to them neither impossible nor improbable. Like the characters and events in a modern novel, they impressed and affected the reader just in proportion to their naturalness and truthfulness. They embodied and personified truth, and like Greek ideals, or the characters of Shakespeare, were more natural than nature itself; because they presented nature in a condensed and intensified form.

Truth is, in this sense, more essential to fiction than to real narrative or history. The poet, the novelist, and the dramatist, must avoid telling truths, wholly at war with human beliefs and human experience; for improbability disgusts, although attested by ten thousand witnesses. The historian records his facts as he finds them, and leaves the reader to account for them. Where they are attested by strong proofs, their improbability but heightens the reader's interest. Fiction, to please, must always be the vehicle of truth; history and biography, to improve or interest, must abound in the strange, improbable, and seemingly untruthful. We require in the former what concurs with our belief and our experience; in the

latter we expect what is novel, and what differs from our

former knowledge, and what exceeds our experience.

If Byron had disguised his "Vision of Judgment" merely to ridicule and drive out of fashion the monstrous and absurd fictitious machinery of modern poets and dramatists, he would have deserved well of the public. But he wrote with no such purpose. He wanted to show his wit and lash Southey, in a perfectly good-tempered and humorous way. He so utterly despised Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, that nothing they wrote could excite his ire. He thought them too simple to be accountable. The public by neglecting to read them; has at length confirmed the correctness of his estimate. 'Tis the admirable temper displayed in this work of Byron's that constitutes great part of its merit. Southey, in his "Vision," takes the vantage ground of heaven to pour out his political wrath; hence Byron facetiously remarks, that "the angels are all tories." Cervantes, by his Don Quixote, ridiculed and lashed the romance of knight-errantry out of the field of literature. 'Tis not probable that he wrote with any such purpose or expectation. Of late years, the monstrous and outrée inventions and machinery of the Lake and German schools have lost repute; Tennyson is feebly endeavoring to resurrect them, but his efforts will be vain. Don Juan has been far the most successful of modern poems, because, excluding its Eastern scenes, it is the most truthful and natural. Nobody writes well or feelingly when he writes about what he does not understand. Byron knew but little about the manners, customs, characters, and institutions of the Asiatics, and wrote tawdry, affected, sentimental stuff, whenever he ventured on Eastern ground. With the contemporary manners, customs, and characteristics of Southern Europe, he was better acquainted than any other man, and only wrote well when he wrote about them; because, only then was he truthful and natural. Every individual life extended to seventy, teems with tragedy and comedy, with poetic truth and beauty and dramatic interest. If the silly poets would, like Burns, select their subjects from what is nearest home, they could hardly fail to be interesting -because Truth, in homeliest vestment, pleases and interests, for her own sake alone.

. But we are getting along slowly with our proposed subject. We take up. first, Southey's "Vision," because that provoked and gave occasion to Lord Byron's. Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth, started in life flaming democrats and radicals. But possessing the over-delicate and sensitive nerves peculiar

to the poetic temperament, they were soon frightened into propriety and conservatism by the horrors of the French Revolution. Or it may be more charitable to suppose that they became tories in the ordinary course of nature. Having succeeded in life, they were satisfied to hold their own, and became conservative, as self-interest dictated. The young, when ushered into the theatre of life, find all the seats occupied by the old. Change, change, is the only thing that can benefit them, and furnish them with seats. Death, with his scythe, moves too slowly for the enterprising and ambitious young. They are "in haste to be rich," and would, in the name of patriotism, rudely push the old from their seats, in order to occupy their places. They, like Bonaparte and Cromwell, desire, and will have, at any cost, the best places. When they have got them, by revolution and radicalism, they try to preserve them by invoking order, subordination, and conservatism. The difference between virtue and vice, between youth and old age, between whigs and tories, is only the difference between force and fraud. The young hold, that all virtue consists in force; the old, that all consists Young and old thoroughly concur in the theory, that, "all human merit consists in wronging your fellow-creatures." No man, in ancient or modern times, ever rose to respectability by his own labors, but always by exchanging a little of his own labor, for a great deal of other people's labor. Mankind, in all ages and countries, are agreed on this point. that he is the greatest and best man who most wrongs his fellow-beings; who, by force or fraud, uses them to build up his own fortunes. Outside the Bible, this has always been the scale of merit: "He is best and greatest, who makes slaves. tools, or instruments, of most of his fellow-beings." What a Pandemonium would this world be without the Bible! Now. Southey, in early life, like a good democrat, would have risen in life by revolution and force, in latter life he was satisfied, like a good tory, to effect the same end by superior cunning and fraud. Outside the pale of the Christian church, the good man is the cautious exploitator; the bad man, the cheat, robber, or murderer. There is no morality without religion, but only selfishness, travelling by different routes.

The Lake school did a good business by turning their coats and becoming tories. They were sustained and applauded by all the power, influence, and fashion of the court party. Everybody took it for granted they were great poets, without taking the trouble to read their works and form opinions for

themselves: because the tory press certified to their wonderful abilities. Like our great American politicians, they were the inflated creations of continual puffery, and collapsed into insignificance so soon as the puffing ceased. Southey was made poet laureate, or king's poet, and certainly if the capacity to manufacture the greatest quantity of poetry, in the shortest time, without regard to quality, constitutes a great poet, he was the prince of poets. He was a greater versifier than Pope; had gotten his prosody by heart, and swallowed the Rhyming Spelling Book whole. He was perfect master of other men's thoughts, and troubled with few of his own. He knew all the catch-terms and commonplaces of his art. his poetry, he was a manufactured article-not born a poet, but made the counterfeit of one by reading and education. Like most of his school, he valued himself on artistic execution. So that he could twist, and distort words into new and curious collocations, he cared not what sense his words conveyed, or whether they conveyed any. His "Vision of Judgment" is a good specimen of this Lake school penchant for giving the reader words, most abominably strung together, instead of thoughts. His long and studied productions, such as the "Maid of Orleans;" "Thalaba, the Destroyer;" "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," "Roderick," &c., are unreasonable, and beneath criticism. Many of his short pieces possess a peculiar dry humor and low drollery, which is his single talent, and which alone shows that he was a man, and not a mere poetic mill, that manufactured verses to order.

The poet laureate, being paid to flatter royalty, thought the death of George III. afforded a first-rate opportunity to do a great deal of work in short time and little space. Apotheosizing George was a classic idea too. Why not he, translated, at once, to heaven, as well as Romulus and Cæsar? But the classic idea must be habited in classic dress. The Latin hexameter must, for the occasion, be done into English. What a grand and unique conception! A new poetic measure invented for the occasion, which was sure, never to be desecrated by being employed on any other occasion! But we hasten to give the reader a specimen of this royal measure, more delightful to Guelphic tastes, than Dutch pipes, "saur-kraut," or "lager-bier." We plunge, at once "in medias res," and catch the old king in the very act of rising from the dead:

"THE AWAKENING.

[&]quot;Then I beheld the king. From a cloud which covered the pavement His reverend form uprose: heavenward his face was directed,

Heavenward his eyes were raised, and heavenward his arms were extended. 'Lord, it is past,' he cried, 'the mist, and the weight, and the darkness;—
That long and weary night, that long, drear dream of desertion.
Father, to thee I come! My days have been many and evil;
Heavy my burden of care, and grievous hath been my affliction.
Thou hast released me at length. O Lord, in thee have I trusted;
Thou art my hope and my strength!' and then, in profound adoration,
Crossing his arms on his breast, he bent and worshipped in silence.
Presently one approached to greet him with joyful obeisance;
He of whom, in an hour of woe, the assassin bereaved us,
When his counsels most, and his resolute virtue, were needed.
'Thou,' said the monarch,' here? Thou, Perceval, summoned before me?'
Then, as his wakened mind to the weal of his country reverted,
What of his son, he asked, what course by the prince had been followed.
'Right in his father's steps hath the regent trod,' was the answer:
'Firm hath he proved and wise, at a time when weakness or error
Would have sunk us in shame, and to ruin have hyrried us headlong.
True to himself hath he been, and Heaven has rewarded his counsels.'"

After invading the sanctity of heaven, to borrow thence the incense of flattery, with which to propitiate the favor of the sensual, depraved, and unprincipled George IV., he goes on, regardless of the holiness of the place and occasion, to abuse and vilify the dethroned Bonaparte, and the whigs of England.

The next chapter describes the gates of heaven, and the congregating there, of the angels and blessed spirits to do henor to the arrival of old George's soul. This is Mr. Southey's heaven, and the reader shall have a peep into it.

"Anon a body of splendor
Gathered before the gate, and veiled the Ineffable Presence,
Which, with a rushing of wings, came down. The sentient ether
Shook with that dread descent, and the solid firmament trembled.
Round the cloud were the orders of heaven—archangel and angel,
Principality, cherub and scraph, thrones, dominations,
Virtues, and powers. The souls of the good, whom death had made perfect,
Flocking on either hand, a multitudinous array,
Came at the awful call."

All hell was there, too, to do honor to the occasion.

"At the edge of the cloud, the Princes of Darkness were marshalled, Dimly descried within were wings and truculent faces; And in the thick obscure there struggled a mutinous uproar, Railing, and fury, and strife, that the whole deep body of darkness Rolled like a troubled sea, with a wide and a manifold motion."

The next chapter is called "The Accusers." Byron says that Southey in this scene introduces his "multo-faced" devil. But for his authority, we should think his Satanic majesty, too proud to appear in person, had deputed for the occasion as his proxy, a prosecuting attorney. But the reader shall be enabled ho judge for himself whether it be the veritable devil, or only tis commonwealth attorney:

"When the trumpet was blown, and the angel made proclamation—
'Lo, where the king appears! Come forward, ye who arraign him!'
Forth from the lurid cloud a demon came at the summons.
It was the spirit by which his righteous reign had been troubled;
Likest in form uncouth to the hideous idols whom India
(Long by guilty neglect to hellish illusions abandoned)
Worships with horrible rites of self-immolation and torture.
Many-headed and monstrous the fiend; with numberless faces,
Numberless bestial ears erect to all rumors, and restless,
And with numberless mouths which were filled with lies as with arrows,
Clamors arose as he came, a confusion of turbulent voices,
Maledictions, and blatant tongues, and viperous hisses,
And in the hubbub of senseless sounds, the watchwords of faction," &c.

This devil, or the devil's prosecuting attorney, calls up Wilkes and Junius to testify against the king, but both stand dumb as oysters, confessing their guilt and falsehood by their silence. But the poet laureate is not satisfied with mere negative evi-The next chapter is entitled "The Absolvers;" in which a host of compensative witnesses are introduced to prove the wonderful merits of the deceased king. The laureate don't think it worth while to mention names, until he comes to the ghost of George Washington. This is the best part of the poem. He appreciates correctly the character of Washington. 'Tis true, he describes him as rather austere and surly—but recollect, 'tis his ghost, and all orthodox ghosts are sad and surly. Witness Cæsar's at Philippi, and even the king of ghosts, when he appears to Hamlet, his son, is not at all amiable, mild, affectionate, or father-like, but morose and surly. 'Tis the way with all ghosts. Making due allowance for his ghostship, and we think Washington's character is admirably conceived:

" One alone remained, when the rest had retired to their station; Silently he had stood, and still unmoved and in silence, With a steady mien, regarded the face of the monarch. Thoughtful awhile he gazed; severe, but serene, was his aspect; Calm, but stern; like one whom no compassion could weaken, Neither could doubt deter, nor violent impulses alter; Lord of his own resolves -of his own heart absolute master. Awful spirit; his place was with ancient sages and heroes; Fabius, Aristides, and Solon, and Epaminondas. 'Here then at the gate of heaven are we met,' said the spirit!
'King of England! albeit though in life opposed to each other,
Here we meet at last. Not unprepared for the meeting, Ween I; for we had both outlived all enmity, rendering Each to each that justice which each from each had withholden. In the course of events, to thee each seemed as a rebel, Thou a tyrant to me ;-so strongly doth circumstance rule men During evil days, when right and wrong are confounded. Left to our hearts we were just. For me, my actions have spoken, That not for lawless desires, nor goaded by desperate fortunes, Nor for ambition, I chose my part; but observant of duty, Self-approved. And here, this witness I willingly bear thee-Here, before angels and men, in the awful hour of judgmentThou, too, didst act with upright heart, as befitted a sovereign, True to his sacred trust, to his crown, his kingdom, and people. Heaven in these things fulfilled its wise, though inscrutable purpose, While we worked its will, doing each in his place as became him.' 'Washington!' said the monarch, 'well hast thou spoken and truly, Just to thyself and to me,'" &c.

The conclusion is a masterpiece of toadyism. Three generations of the royal family beatified in heaven by a single dash of the pen. Here is part of what he styles the "Meeting" in his last chapter:

"Lift up your heads, ye gates, and, ye everlasting portals,
Be ye lift up! Behold the splendent train of the worthies
Halt; and with quicker pace a happy company issues
Forth from the gate of bliss, the parents, the children, and consort,
Come to welcome in heaven the son, the father, and husband!
Hour of perfect joy that o'erpays all earthly affliction;
Yea, and the thought whereof supporteth the soul in its anguish'!"

We will dwell no longer on this family scene, but give the inimitable conclusion, in which the author, trying to slip into heaven with the royal family, misses his footing, and sinks into the well of Lethé. None but a Boswell or a poet laureate would have confessed this attempt to steal into heaven.

"When I beheld them meet, the desire of my soul overcame me,
And when with harp and voice the loud hozannahs of welcome
Filled the rejoicing sky, as the happy company entered,
Through the everlasting gates, I, too, pressed forward to enter:—
But the weight of the body withheld me. I stooped to the fountain
Eager to drink thereof, and to put away all that was earthly.
Darkness came over me then, at the chilling touch of the water,
And my feet, methought, sank, and I fell precipitate. Starting,
Then I awoke, and beheld the mountains in twilight before me,
Dark and distinct; and instead of the rapturous sounds of hozannahs,
Heard the bell from the tower, toil! toil! through the silence of evening."

Here the curtain drops, which decency never would have attempted to lift.

There is nothing in this world that we like so much as a good hearty laugh, and this no doubt is one reason why we so much admire Byron's "Vision of Judgment." We can read it once a week, the year round, and laugh all the while. We advise all melancholy gentlemen to read it habitually. We often read it aloud in the family; and one of our little daughters, supposing it must be very fine, got the first lines of it by heart to repeat as a task at school. She handed the book to her school-mistress, and had just got through the first two lines—

[&]quot;Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate, The keys were rusty, and the lock was dull"—

when the book came sailing back about her ears. In vain she protested, she had "often heard pa reading it, and there couldn't be any harm in it." She was kept in that day.

People will read it, and should read it understandingly. They should be taught that its side-splitting wit, humor, and ridicule, are aimed at Southey, and at the additions which he and others have attempted to make to the Bible-not at the Bible itself. If Byron had been more delicate and discreet in his use of terms, he would have merited the title of "Defender of the Protestant Faith." His flings at Saint Peter would have been forgiven by those who are jealous of his supremacy, and who think all that about his keeping the key is

but a Catholic interpolation on the Christian faith.

We said that everybody reads this work of Byron. We were convinced of it, by a conversation, or rather stiff argument, we one day held with "our master and our pastor," he maintaining that the "Vision" was a bad book, and we contending that it was an admirable Protestant satire. In the heat of the argument, to prove the truth of his objections, he repeated passages from various parts of the work. We went away satisfied that there was nothing so bad in it, else he would not have been so well acquainted with it. At all events, it is a part of the classical literature of England and America, and will live as long as our language. Well-informed persons should know its history and its provocation, or else they will understand it very imperfectly. It is but justice to Byron that his and Southey's visions should be collated. We are,

probably, the first who have made the attempt.

His character of Saint Peter, though a gross caricature, still, like all caricatures, by exaggerating characteristic peculiarities, strikes us more than would a correct picture. All men are by natural disposition inclined to epicurism or stoicismand this disposition is never wholly eradicated. The stoical temperament, mellowed, purified, and elevated by Christian faith, is strikingly manifest in St. Paul. St. Peter, it seems to us, has a slight and graceful tinge of epicurism. were equally zealous, equally pure, equally ready for martyrdom-but St. Peter seems the less sombre, and more impulsive character of the two. "The bishops and other clergy" do not always wear grave faces, and should not require it of the laity. In mixing with the world, the services and the ceremonials of religion engage all their attention—when they meet together and unbend a little, all their anecdotes, jests, and criticisms, are about religion and church affairs. Sydney

Smith was like all the rest. Now Byron had as much right to jest about religious ceremonial and church affairs as the "bishops and other clergy" — provided he does not assail Christian faith; and this he has not done.

We knew, a la distance, two Virginian bishops; each seemed to us perfect characters, both as men and as zealous and efficient ministers of the Gospel. We know that neither was perfect, but we were too imperfect, or too far off, to discover the spots upon the sun. The one reminded us of St. Peter, the other of St. Paul. The one seemed by nature tinged with epicurism—the other, we used to think, most formidably stoical.

We were terribly awed by our stoical bishop, and quite shy of making his acquaintance. Circumstances, however, drove us to it at last, when, to our great surprise and delight, we discovered that our awe-inspiring bishop was an elegant Old Virginia cavalier, always dignified, yet full of scholarship and anecdote, which he blended gracefully with refined wit, and much chaste humor.

Bishops are but men; and Lord Byron was a noble-hearted, brave, generous man, who intended well, yet was ever sinning, confessing—repenting—and then sinning, confessing, and repenting, again.

We are about to give an extract from the conclusion of Byron's Vision. Like Southey, he had followed old George to the gates of heaven, when Satan and his angels (all dignified, grand, elegant fellows, of the Miltonic school of devils), came forward to assert their superior claim to the old king's soul. A host of witnesses are produced, among them George Washington, Wilkes, and Junius. The latter, old nominis umbra, has just closed his testimony, when our extract begins. An angel or devil had caught Southey reading the manuscript of his "Vision," in which he profanely anticipates the judgment of Heaven, and awards, on his own responsibility, a place in heaven to the old king. Byron thus lashes Southey's profanity:

—"But at this time there was heard
A cry for room, though not a phantom stirred.
At length, with jostling, elbowing, and the aid
Of cherubim appointed to that post,
The devil, Asmodeus, to the circle made
His way, and looked as if the journey cost
Some trouble. When his burden down he laid,
'What's this?' cried Michael, 'Why, 'tis not a ghost.'
'I know it,' quoth the incubus, 'but he
Shall be one, if you leave the affair to me.'"

^{*} Want of space compels us to omit the rest of the extract. This is a good reason. One good reason is sufficient whether we have others or not.—En.

ART. IV .- QUO TENDIMUS?

"Nor can one England brook a double reign
Of Harry Percy, and the Prince of Wales."—SHAKESPEARE.

THE pyramid of American society is upheaved from its base, and rests, threateningly, on its apex; the dynamics of a morbid social action has destroyed the statics of political equilibrium, and the shattered fragments of political empire are ready, each, to seek its appropriate centre of motion, opposites The eternal laws of mind and repelling, likes coalescing. matter will have their course, despite the mad attempts of man to control them. Destiny, in her iron car, crushes all opposition, and the fatal Eumenides are ever sweeping, rapidly by, on their avenging mission. Qud tendimus? is the inquiry lingering on every lip, and men are looking, tremblingly, into each other's faces, and asking, "What does all this Mute are the oracles of Delphos and Dodonna; voiceless, the soothsayer that interprets the omens; silent, all: but, near at hand, stand the inexorable fates, pointing with iron finger to the inscriptions recorded on the monuments of the fallen empires, and telling the doom of all such peoples as do timidly and ingloriously flee their destiny, and seek refuge in external power. Quò tendimus? then, is the solemn and momentous question for Southern patriotism, now, to ponder. It is not a question of to-day, but of yesterday and to-morrow. It comes down the tracts of the buried centuries, across oceans, continents, and seas, embracing the thoughts, and endeavors of the present, and looming up, ominously, on the horizon of the future. It was asked on the bloody fields of Naseby, Edghill, and Marston Moor, and was answered, when the Roundhead stood, bloodstained, in the ancestral halls of the cavalier; it was asked when Jamestown and Plymouth met in counsel, and answered in the commercial restriction of 1808; it was asked when sectionalism claimed the right to dictate national law, and answered, in the assumption of fanaticism to control the destiny of free and independent States: and, unless the States of the South do, at once, take their destiny into their own hands, it will soon be recorded of them, as of the beautiful isles of Greece-

> "Eternal summer gilds them yet, But all except their sun is set."

It is the height of presumption and arrogance, for opinion to attempt to claim the right to control institutions. Institu-

Smith was like all the rest. Now Byron had as much right to jest about religious ceremonial and church affairs as the "bishops and other clergy" — provided he does not assail

Christian faith; and this he has not done.

We knew, a la distance, two Virginian bishops; each seemed to us perfect characters, both as men and as zealous and efficient ministers of the Gospel. We know that neither was perfect, but we were too imperfect, or too far off, to discover the spots upon the sun. The one reminded us of St. Peter, the other of St. Paul. The one seemed by nature tinged with epicurism—the other, we used to think, most formidably stoical.

We were terribly awed by our stoical bishop, and quite shy of making his acquaintance. Circumstances, however, drove us to it at last, when, to our great surprise and delight, we discovered that our awe-inspiring bishop was an elegant Old Virginia cavalier, always dignified, yet full of scholarship and anecdote, which he blended gracefully with refined wit, and

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tions are the foundations of civilization, the soul of society, the vital force of governmental organization. They rise above laws and constitutions, defy the assaults of power and passion, and survive when governments have perished. institution of serfdom is a part of the British constitution to the present day. It has never been abolished by legislative enactment, but quietly passed away with the social necessities that gave it birth. The system of labor, obtaining at the South, is an institution of organic growth, and is the vital expression of the dynamic forces of her civilization. It is the life of her society, her constitutions, and her laws, and can only perish, through the insidious assaults of external enemies; and that enemy, under the cover of national law, is concentrating all his hostile energies to accomplish its complete destruction and overthrow. Resistance, prompt, vigorous, determined resistance, is the only way of meeting this impending danger, of averting this inevitable doom. The accomplishment of these treasonable and nefarious purposes is only a question of time-rock, itself, is worn away by the constant attrition of rain-drops. This system of labor, this peculiar domestic institution, these distinct elements of social and political organization, mark out for the States of the South a fixed, independent, and inevitable destiny—a destiny embracing, if followed, a solution of all the disturbing problems, social, political, ethical, and economical, that are convulsing the bosom of modern society—a destiny pointing to the topmost peaks of human advancement, and giving promise of a splendid course of political empire, resting on the foundations of immutable law, embracing the aspirations of the present, realizing the hopes of the future, and vindicating the supremacy of institutionalism, over the mad and disorganizing schemes and impulses of passion and arbitrary power. Autocracy is the evil presiding genius of the age; absolutism the tendency of modern political society, and disorganizing ideas and passions, the natural result of a morbid and incendiary philosophy that is, undertaking the self-imposed labor of curing all social evils, by upheaving ancient landmarks, and overthrowing established institutions, in order to make way for the installation of blind impulse and irresponsible and unenlightened opinion. This arbitrary spirit is exhibited in the emancipation of the crown serfs, by the czar of Russia; the design being, not to liberate the slaves, but to strike at the fendal rights of the nobility, and prostrate all institutions, in in order to build up the power of the throne. It is exhibited in the preponderating power exercised by France over the destinies of Europe. It is shown by the assumption of the American Congress to legislate on matters of domestic concern and local jurisdiction. It is manifest by the formation of a geographical party, heated by passion and stimulated by fanaticism, that aspires to plant its foot on laws and constitutions, and march boldly on to power, over the prostrate forms of State governments and public institutions. To array itself against this power; to rebuke this morbid tendency; to organize society in reference to its distinctive institutions; to restrict the sphere of government to the protection of homogeneous interests; to assert the principle of inequality; to vindicate the supremacy of institutionalism; to carry out the idea of political insubordination; to crush the heresy of individualism; to solve the disturbing problem of social philosophy; to subordinate laws and constitutions to the paramount authority of the vital, social forces, as expressed under the forms of organic institutions—is the destiny of the States of the South. And there is but one way left for them to achieve this grand result, to realize this mighty destiny, and that is, to make Southern ideas aggressive; to meet force by force; to flee compromise: to abjure all overtures, treaties, and compacts. that rest not on the arbitrament of the sword. This is not revolutionary but conservatory. Like the barons of Runnymede, the Southern States have submitted to repeated and violent breaches of the fundamental charter, and now the sword is their last appeal, their only sovereign arbiter. Power is ever grasping and rapacious; and unless checked by opposing power, will stride on to empire, over the destruction of all the barriers and adjustments, that wisdom and justice have erected to protect right from the violence of might. With a numerical majority in all the branches of the federal government and the electoral college—with a rapidly increasing population, and a continued prospective accession of political power from the admission of new States-the Northern section will, in no long time, have a majority of three fourths of the States, and can mould the form of the government to suit its own schemes of political power and aggrandizement. Obsta principiis is, therefore, equally the dictate of wisdom and the suggestion of self-preservation; and, unless dead to every touch of patriotic feeling—unless lost to every sense of chivalrous emotion unless callous to every appeal of manly honor, and personal independence—the empire of the South is yet a splendid and imposing reality. The enchanting vision rises up before the Southern mind, in all the majesty and grandeur of conscious

power; in all the strength and resolution of uasullied pride; in all the glory of moral might, and all the lustre of chivalrous impulse and heroic action. It revives all the proud
memories of the past; it wipes out all recollection of insults
borne, and injuries unredressed; it solves the difficulties and
embarrassments of the present, and gives fruition to the hopes

that hold out golden promises of the morrow.

Here, in the great Mississippi valley, is the possible future of a proud and august empire, realizing all the splendid visions of the Alhambra. With its head pillowed on the waves of the beautiful Ohio: its feet bathed by the billows of the Mexican Gulf; its arms, the one taming the tumults of the stormy Atlantic, the other grasping the peaks of the mountains of the West; a giant form reclines, lulled to rest, by the siren song of the deceiver, and to be either bound by the chains of the destroyer, or, to awake, and shake a continent to its centre. Is this treason? Is this revolution? Is this rebellion? Let it be one; let it be all! And if the ghosts of the patriotic dead do yet ride upon the viewless winds, the spirit of Southern patriotism will gather strength from the denunciation, and invest a political crime with all the brightest and most essential attributes of virtue. Here, in the bosom of this mighty valley, lie the germs of a civilization, and a political authority, more splendid than that which proud Memnon's sceptre swayed. Here are cities, vaster than buried Memphis and Nineveh; here are monuments more imposing than labored pyramids; here are arts, sciences, and arms; here are ideas, laws, and institutions, that will perish only with the race of man. Dreamers, or recreants, they who see not the course of Southern empire, nor perceive not the rapid tendency of American society to dissolution. It is but the effect of fixed, antecedent causes; it is but the result of the violated principles of social law; it is but the concluding link of a chain stretching back, to the reign of the English Tudor kings, who suffered fanaticism, first, religious, then, political, to control the action of institutions, and subject government to the direct influence of inorganic opinion. With all its admirable checks and balances, with all its nice adjustments and delicate distribution of powers, the British government was swept away by the breath of revolution; and nothing but the restoration of the institutions of monarchy, saved the nation from destruction. Her institutions are the bulwark of her liberties, and till they are levelled, her greatness will know no end. The institutions of the Southern States, through the

conservative influence they have exercised over National legislation, have been, so far, the sustaining power of American society; and if they have conducted a double government along the path to greatness, there is little reason to fear their capacity to meet the exigencies of a single and united empire. That the federal government is now nothing but an extinct fossil, none but the interested partisan or placeman will deny. Months are now consumed in effecting its organization, and its sessions are spent in little else than heated debate, and passionate recrimination. Harmony and good feeling have forsaken the national councils, and taken up their abode around domestic altars, and in the heart of local associations. The spirit of national unity has been quenched, and the federal carcase lies, lifeless, on the surface of American society; and the political authority that still aspires to exercise the functions of federal administration, is but a poor farce, intended for the amusement of party dures, whose souls cannot rise to a comprehension of the swelling act of the imperial theme. That crisis has arrived, in the affairs of the nation, which Calhoun predicted, fifteen years ago; and the only alternative left to the South, is, to throw herself on her destiny, or perish under the ruins of a government, now hastening to inevitable dissolution. The ready compromise, the timid concession, the humble submission, the "dual executive," have no meaning, The end is here; and to submit as slaves, or resist as freemen, is the only course of action. Does the question come-" When, and how, to strike?" Now, and with the might that slumbers in a freeman's arms! "For what?" Your homes, your altars, your firesides! Shut out from participation in the benefits of a common government; sustaining the chief burden of its administration, receiving none of its disbursements, and depending on it, for that protection that "vultures give to lambs," the Southern States are, already, in reference to the action of the federal government, a foreign province, and sustains to it the relation of a submissive vice-royalty. Nothing can ever change this abject relation, but dismemberment, and it is the only force that can ever replace the pyramid of society on its base. Submission to the federal yoke, if not in itself, involving dishonor, subjects the liberties and institutions of the country to the dangers of that revolutionary and arbitrary tendency, that is imparting to the genius of the government an approach to the absolute type, and throwing back, for centuries, the course of Southern empire, if not extinguishing it forever. Political parties cannot

arrest the course of destiny; a government based upon oppression cannot but perish, and a Union held together by violence and plunder, is a brand of burning ignominy and shame to its supporters, and a lasting monument of disgrace to such as bend the knee to its mandates. No parties, organizations, or political combinations, can stay the arm of federal power; it was raised in violence and in violence it will smite; and accursed be the craven soul that submits to the blow! Of what avail are sentimental appeals to the beautiful memories of the Union; glowing apostrophes to the genius of national power; affected invocations to the manes of revolutionary heroes, and patriot sires, when those grand old worthies of a better day would, if mingling in the scenes of the present, disown those degenerate sons who submit to insult, and deem it redressed, by pointing to the deeds their fathers did? It is true, in the recent national convention, at Charleston, a majority of the Southern States took what they called a "stand," and "seceded," on the interpretation of an abstract question; but they nominated a national candidate, without arriving at any adjustment of the question in dispute. As far as the rights and honor of the South were concerned, the action of the seceding States was a mere sham battle, and only provoking the smiles of those who know what real battles are. But, feeble as it was, it was yet a bold step for the South, or more correctly speaking, for her politicians to take; and regarded in this light, gives promise of better things in the future. Yet, it must be owned, a sacrifice on the altar of the Union, is not what Southern honor and Southern patriotism now demand at Southern hands. The Southern States should be first true to themselves; should embrace the destiny now beckoning them on to empire; should free themselves from dangers without, and consolidate the social forces within: then, will this eternal discord have an end, and Southern genius, Southern hearts, and Southern arms, freed from the trammels of a hostile power, will build up a principality, and found a political authority, commensurate with the grandeur of Southern destiny. But neither party affiliations, nor Union apotheoses will achieve this result; they will but retard, thwart, crush the grand consummation. The movement must grow out of the united and spontaneous action of Southern minds and hearts, and any reliance upon external aid, will bring on inevitable defeat. Politicians cannot now save, for it is they who have destroyed the Union-active agents of destruction, in the hands of a blind destiny; the only part they can now take in this, the

final act of the grand drama, is, to perform the part of Nero at the burning of the Roman Capitol-strike their traitor lyres to the sounds of the falling Union. The people cannot save it, for, it is they who prepared the torch. The government cannot save it, for its every exertion of authority is, practically, but an act of usurpation. It represents nothing but party interests, and the schemes of political intriguers. But the South can save herself, by rallying around her institutions, and thrusting the shield of State authority, between her violated rights and arbitrary power. Her domestic institutions are of infinitely more vital concern to her, than federal compacts and national unions. Constitutions are but the law of governments; governments, the creatures of institutions and opinion; and when they fail to give protection, their power Institutions are the work of Nature, and are eternal: constitutions and governments, the mere ephemera of human impulse and passion; and come and go, with the varying phases of social action. This double-government theory is but a sorry thing-albeit, wise men and good gave it their sanc-Two sovereign wills, in one corporate entity, is a simple reductio ad absurdum, and belongs, more properly, to the visions of the Arabian Nights. Sovereign States, like the heathen gods, in their war against the Titans, became united, for the moment, to vanquish a common foe, and when the danger was removed, they ceased not, still, to be gods; albeit, Jupiter usurped the celestial primacy, and launched his thunderbolts at disobedience. This political contrivance of an imperium in imperio, means nothing, because, it is the mere creature of opinion, and has no foundation in institutions. It conveys no idea; it excites no enthusiasm; it touches no chord of patriotic feeling; but, in the hands of an unfriendly and hostile power, it assumes the shape of a huge Colossus, soulless, and unrelenting; roaming, at large, over the field of reserved and delegated powers, prostrating all barriers, and striding on to dominion, over the destruction of all the rights, privileges and immunities, guaranteed by a common charter; ence, a strong rock of defence, but, now, trampled under foot, and made a worthless piece of parchment. Dismemberment is inevitable. sooner or later. It may be delayed, for a time, by the machinations of parties, and the interested passions and prejudices of the hour; but, it must come, if it be that Southern pride and Southern manhood yet find a place in Southern bosoms. There are good men who still delude themselves into the belief, that attachment to the Union is compatible with devotion to

the South; but their horoscope is limited, and the false lights which treacherous hands have planted along the political firmament, distract their gaze from that bright, fixed star, Aldebaran, the guiding light of Southern destiny.

ART. V.—THE SOUTH, IN THE UNION OR OUT OF IT.

THE time has at length arrived when it is not only proper, but it has become a positive duty to discuss the question of the dissolution of the American Union. It will soon be the most painfully prominent of all the subjects which agitate the public mind. Several years ago, it was merely a speculative question, but it has now become one of "terrible practicality." The seeds sown within the last decade of our national life have germinated, grown, blossomed, borne abundant fruit, and the harvest is near at hand. The events of that period are hastening on to their conclusions. "With the Mexican war," as Mr. Calhoun well said, "was opened the second volume of American history." Since then, while the material development of the whole country has been unexampled, our progress has been downward step by step, in public spirit, in political virtue, and in private morality. With each successive year, party violence and sectional animosity have become more and more intense. The South has been steadily retrograding in relative power, and the North has been as steadily advancing. Tie after tie of fraternal feeling, of religious union, and of party association, has been broken, until now the common government is no longer a shield to protect; but it has already, or will soon, become a sword to pierce the vitals of the weaker section.

We propose, in this paper, without prejudice, or any admixture of passion, of ill-will or sectional asperity, but with moderation and good temper, to give some views upon the condition of the South in the alarming crisis which has now been reached in the history of our country.

It is so obvious, that it may fairly be considered an axiom, that there can be no permanent security without the power of self-protection. Whoever holds his liberty, his property, or any right whatever, at the mercy of another, however wise or benevolent he may be, is to that extent a slave. This is equally applicable to individuals, to States, to sections, and to entire nations. It is contrary to nature to expect the strong

scrupulously to respect the rights of the weak. Power can only be restrained by power. Constitutional limitations give at best very inadequate protection against dominant majorities, and less still when such majorities interpret for themselves the extent of these limitations. When the passions, engendered by long and bitter contests and hostile interests, real or fancied, have become mingled with the lust of power, it is something more than folly to expect moderation after the

victory has been achieved.

The application of these remarks to the existing condition of the South in the Union, will readily be seen after we have given a brief statement exhibiting the relative strength of the two great sections of the Confederacy. In 1789, when the Constitution went into operation, the population of the Northern and the Southern States was nearly equal, the difference in favor of the North being only about 7,000. By the census of 1850, the population of the non-slaveholding States was, in round numbers, thirteen and a half millions; while that of the slaveholding States, exclusive of slaves, was but six and a half, or, including slaves, nine and a half millions. At the present time, by a moderate estimate, the population of the first is not less than eighteen millions, and of the latter not more than nine millions, or, including slaves, thirteen millions, giving an excess, in the free population of the North, of nine millions. Or, in other words, the numerical power of the North in the Union is now double that of the South.

In the beginning, the number of States was seven Northern to six Southern, and up to 1850, the admission of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, was nearly pari passu. Vermont, for example, was admitted in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792; Tennessee in 1796, and Ohio in 1802; Louisiana in 1812, and Indiana in 1816; and so on, free and slaveholding States in alternate order. In 1850, the equilibrium was first disturbed by the admission of California, giving a majority of one to the North, which has since been increased by the admission of Minnesota and Oregon, and is about to be increased still further by the admission of Kansas. Of the whole number of States now in the Union, the North has eighteen, with thirtysix votes in the Senate; and the South but fifteen, with thirty votes in the Senate, giving a majority of three States and six votes in favor of the North. In the House of Representatives, under the existing apportionment, the North has one hundred and forty-six representatives, and the South ninety, the Northern majority being fifty-six. The disparity will be greater still under the apportionment now about to be made. In the Electoral College, the North has a majority of sixty-two, the Northern vote being one hundred and eighty-two, and the

Southern, one hundred and twenty.

Of the nine judges composing the Supreme Court, four have been appointed from the North, and five from the South; but the North is already claiming her right, by reason of greater population and larger amount of judicial business, to have the majority of this Court also. Three or four vacancies in this important tribunal must take place in a few years, in the natural course of events, from death alone, and we cannot, perhaps, justly expect that the South will be permitted any longer

to retain the majority she now has.

The North, then, has a controlling popular majority in the Electoral College, by which the executive is chosen, in both branches of the Federal Legislature, and in a few years at most, she will have attained the Judiciary. In this condition of things, with the existing state of party feeling, with sectional passions aroused, with "sacred animosity" enkindled on the subject of slavery, with the inclination and the power to retaliate tenfold for fancied injuries or insults in the past, what hope of safety in the Union can remain to the South? It is true that there is a Democratic party in the North, strong in point of numbers, and stronger still in the character of many of its noble leaders, and in times past, it has rendered services of which the South will never, and ought never, to be forgetful. But this brave party has lost the power it once possessed, and it is no longer capable even of protecting itself; and besides, there is but too much reason to believe that on one great and vital question at least, a controlling portion of it, in spite of the opposition of its best men, is becoming animated by the same hostile spirit which characterizes the Republican party. If ever the Democratic party shall regain its ascendency in the North, it can only be by repudiating its former principles and pandering to the all but universal anti-slavery sentiment which pervades that portion of the country. Within ten years, the progress of this sentiment has been onward and onward, until from a small rivulet it has become a resistless torrent, which, in the present relations of parties, it is folly to attempt to It has achieved victory after victory, until it now holds undisputed supremacy in almost every Northern State. In 1850, there were but five abolitionists in the Senate of the United States; there are now twenty-four Republican senators. Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Iewa, Michigan, and Illinois, which were then represented by Democrats, in whole, or in part, are now represented by Republicans, and each Democratic Senator, as his term has expired, has been compelled to give way to a Republican. In the House of Representatives, every district of New-England, and every district of several of the western, and large majorities of other of the non-slaveholding States, formerly Democratic, are now represented by Republicans. Scarcely a Northern State (but two or three at most) has at this time either a Democratic governor or legislature. Not only that, but probably the municipal councils of four fifths of the cities and towns in the North are in the hands of the Re-

publicans.

These are facts of fearful import, when it is remembered that the Republican is wholly a Northern party, with principles in direct antagonism to Southern domestic institutions and forms of social life, to Southern ideas of government, and to Southern construction of the federal compact, and that it has acquired power solely because it faithfully represents the opinions, the feelings, and the desires of the Northern people. Party creeds, heretofore, have represented the enlightened and well-considered views of prominent and leading statesmen upon questions of foreign and domestic policy, and upon the construction of the powers of the general government, rather than the particular opinions of the masses of the people. The Republican party, however, is an exact and truthful reflex of the real convictions on social as well as political questions, of the half-educated, agrarian, and fanatical elements of Northern society, as well as, perhaps, of a large majority of the cultivated classes. The deadly hostility of this party to the South is manifested in every conceivable mode, and its object seems to be to put that section of the country, as far as it is possible, under the ban not only of the public opinion of this country, but of the civilized world. It makes use of not only the ordinary weapons of political warfare, but it presses into its service all the complex agencies of social life, and accomplishes its ends, partly by the desceration of the pulpit, by abuse of the school and the lecture-room, by perversion of the genial influences of literature, but chiefly by persistent misrepresentations of the press, religious and literary, as well as political. The John Brown invasion was the legitimate result. of such teachings; and although but few persons were directly connected with it, yet the admiration of the Northern masses, at least outside of the Democratic party, for the character of that desperate outlaw, and sympathy for his fate, and deny it as they will, for the enterprise in which he was engaged, was all but universal. The same feeling of sympathy is manifested whenever a case arises under the Fugitive-slave law, and it has become next to impossible, at the North, for a slaveholder to recapture the property guaranteed to him by the Constitution and the plain provisions of an act of Con-

gress passed in fulfilment of its requirements.

Not only is this species of hostility exhibited by the people, but it has found expression in the legislative will, by the enactment, in at least nine of the Northern States, of "personal-liberty bills," so-called, inflicting fines and imprisonment on the claimant or his agent, and in some of these States, disfranchising every person whatever, whether commissioner, bailiff, or counsel, in any manner connected with the return of a fugitive to his owner. In the executive branch of the State governments, the same hostility is shown by the refusal of governors to surrender fugitives from the justice of the Southern States, if the crime is alleged to have been commited against the institution of slavery. Two cases of this kind have occurred within a recent period, one in Iowa, and the other in Ohio, in which the governors of those States, on grounds manifestly frivolous and dishonest, refused to give up, on the requisition of the governor of Virginia, persons charged on adequate proof of being present, and of aiding and participating in the abolition invasion of Harper's Ferry. Hostility to the South has even invaded the judicial branch of the State governments, where we would least have expected to have found its influence. After long years of litigation, and of denying justice by delaying it, the court of appeals in the largest State in the Union has, at last, decided in the Lemmon case, against the right of a slaveholder with his property even to touch in transitu, from one slaveholding State to another, at a port in a non-slaveholding State. There are numerous instances of similar hostile decisions, against the property rights of the South, cited in one of the masterly series of "Python" articles published in this Review. It would be unjust not to mention that the Democratic party has opposed all these things, and although in itself it is a strong party, it is relatively weak in most of the Northern States, and has only the useless power to make a feeble protest.

The ultimate designs of the Republican party, although its present policy is to affect conservatism, are as "plain as if written upon the arch of the sky." Its immediate purpose, in

conjunction with the squatter-sovereignty Democracy, is to seize upon all the territories of the United States, and in due time, to bring them into the Union as free States. This in effect has either been accomplished already, or is in the sure process of accomplishment. It scarcely needs an argument to show that the North has greater ability of colonization than the South. The fact is patent, from her larger existing population: from the constant accession to this population by foreign emigration; from the greater ease with which Northern property can be converted into cash, preparatory to removal into the territories: from the more migratory habits of her people; from superior enterprise, for it is folly to deny it; from better-organized appliances, such as incorporated "aid companies," for assisting emigration; but chiefly because of the reluctance of Southern men to take slave property where it will be exposed to the contingency of confiscation. The operation of all these causes combined, will inevitably give to the North in a few brief years, the control of each and all of the territories of the Union, present and prospective. The South will then be exposed to the deadly cross-fire of Congressional sovereignty on the one hand, and of territorial or squatter sovereignty on the other, and the territories will march, one after another, in solemn procession, and be admitted as free States into the Union. When al! this has been fully accomplished, or even before, the next great measure of the Republican or Northern party, for the terms are synonyms in a correct sense-different names for the same thing-will be to abolish slavery, first, in the District of Columbia, where Congress has the color of jurisdiction, and then in the navyyards, forts, and arsenals of the United States, wherever situated. This will be followed by a prohibition to transport slaves by sea under the federal flag, from one port in a slaveholding State to another. This will result as a corollary from the doctrine which has already been proclaimed, that slaveproperty can only be protected by State authority, under positive law, and is not entitled to recognition outside of the limits of the State in which the domicil of the owner of this property may be. After this has been done, the next step will be, under the provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce, to abolish the inter-State slave-trade, either directly in terms, or to do the same thing indirectly, by taxation, or by burdensome restrictions. To complete the subjugation of the South, the Fugitive-slave law will next be repealed; and by the time this stage shall have

been reached, the North-will have acquired sufficient power by the admission of new States, and the abolition of slavery in some of the old ones, to amend the Constitution and take away from the South, in the name of the equality of the States and the rights of majorities, the three-fifths representa-

tion of slaves now allowed by that instrument.

This is no visionary programme. All these things will as surely take place in the Union, as that effect follows cause. It may not be a preconcerted plan of the Republican party to carry into effect each of these measures. One will naturally beget another. The leaders may be disposed to halt, but the party behind the leaders will push them on to the accomplishment of all their purposes. The Southern States in the meantime will have become demoralized, and would no more dissolve the Union for any one of the successive acts we have mentioned, than for the Harper's Ferry invasion or the election of a Republican speaker, which, several years ago, would have driven them into revolution. It is idle to deny that the Democratic party in the North has become deeply tainted with the prevailing anti-slavery sentiment, and it has begun already to make its peace at home by concessions to that sentiment. This has necessarily produced estrangement between the two wings of the party which heretofore has presented but a single front. As citizens of the North, reared under and subjected to the unfriendly influences which surround them; accustomed to hear daily denunciations of Southern life, Southern manners, and Southern institutions, and at the same time to be flattered by laudations of their own section, and assertions of its immeasurable superiority in all things essential to the prosperity of a people, it is but natural that the members of this party, in common with the Republicans, should desire Northern supremacy and the predominance of Northern ideas in the government.

With all these influences against the South, it is too plain for argument, that it is an imperative necessity of her condition that she must have the power of self-protection in some one branch of the general government, in order to arrest hostile action against her rights, her interests, and her honor. It is not absolutely necessary that she should possess any power, except the negative power of prevention. This she has always had in the Senate, until recently, and this she now needs more than ever before. But we have already shown that the North has a controlling majority in the electoral college, in both branches of Congress, and is about to obtain it in the Supreme

Court, or, in other words, in the executive, the legislative, and the judicial departments of the government; and we have also shown that there is no hope of restoring the equilibrium in the Senate by the admission of any future slaveholding States to be carved out of the existing territories, and at the same time, it is obvious that there are no foreign acquisitions of territories likely to be made which will benefit her in the slightest degree. With, then, the federal government against her, in each of its departments; with the State government of nearly every Northern State against her in each of its departments; with the pulpit, the press (religious and secular), with the lectureroom, the school-room, and the literature of the North, not only hostile but rancorous; and behind all these, the feelings of the people no less unfriendly—unless this condition of things shall speedily be changed, nothing will be left to the South, consistent with honor, with safety, with due regard to her past history and to the interests of the future generations who may have their homes upon her soil, but to dissolve the Union of these States, and to erect for herself upon its ruins a republic more homogeneous in character, in feelings, and pursuits.

There are two modes by which the necessity for disunion might be avoided, one of which is, by amendment of the Constitution, and the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's plan of a dual executive, giving one to the North and the other to the South, with the absolute veto power, at least, upon all questions affecting the domestic institutions of the States. The idea of a double executive is not so impracticable as it may seem to many at the first view. The Roman consuls and the Spartan kings are examples of the incorporation of this peculiar feature into political constitutions, and whatever may have been the inherent weaknesses or defects of these constitutions, they arose from other causes. The Germanic Confederation, in modern times, furnishes another apt example of the wisdom, under

certain circumstances, of a plural executive.

The other mode is, also, by amendment of the Constitution, to secure the weaker section in perpetual equality, in one branch of the legislature, just as the smaller States are now secured equality in the Senate and cannot be deprived of it, except by their own consent. There is no doubt but that some such provision would have been incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, if sectional divisions and collisions of interests and feelings had been anticipated by the wise and good men who framed that instrument, the best deserving of all human political contrivances, to be called, in the language

of Lord Bacon, applied to another subject, temporis partus maximus. It is more than mere folly, it is positive fatuity, it is almost idiotey, to expect that the North would now consent to any such limitations upon her power as those implied in the plans above indicated. She feels restive under the existing restraints of the Constitution, and certainly would never agree to multiply them, or to give the South any benefits which are not already nominated in the very letter of the bond.

It is possible that Northern sentiment may undergo a radical change on the subject of slavery. However improbable this may seem, examples in the history of every people of similar revolutions of opinion, are not uncommon. dividuals often change their most matured opinions, and why may not entire nations, which are but the aggregates of individuals? It is a familiar fact, that New-England was once strongly opposed to a protective tariff, and partly, from motives of interest, and partly, it would be illiberal to deny, from honest conviction, without reference to interests, the people of those States at this time, as strongly oppose the policy of free So, too, until within a comparatively recent period, there were but few persons at the South who defended negroslavery as right and proper in itself, independent of the mode and circumstances of its introduction, yet, at this time, it would be difficult to find a Southern man who even doubts the proposition. The most memorable example of change of general opinion, recorded in history, was, perhaps, the great Catholic reaction in the sixteenth century against Protestantism, when the ancient faith, in a few years, regained all its losses, and has since maintained its ground in Saxony, Bohemia, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, Poland, and in parts of Switzerland. Certainly the anti-slavery sentiment has made no deeper impression upon the people of the North than that produced in the countries mentioned, by the great religious feud which grew out of the Reformation. Abolition animosity in the one, is not now more intense than hostility to the Romish faith was in the other. Antagonism between Northern and Southern political creeds is not at this day more sharply defined than the odium theologicum between the rival sections of that period. If differences so fundamental were reconciled then, it may not be too much to hope, that some permanent adjustment of our sectional difficulties may now or hereafter be made.

But supposing (and it is unspeakably painful to make

such a supposition) that no change in the purposes or policy of the North shall take place, and that the South shall be driven to the last resort, we will now proceed to consider, as a necessary but unpleasant part of our subject, some of the

leading objections to a dissolution of the Union.

1. The first objection made is, that the secession of the Southern States would inevitably produce civil war. We do not think that this would necessarily be the case, if all the Southern or slaveholding States should secede in a tody. It is not at all likely, in view of the manifest and flagrant injustice of such an act, as well as its probable failure of success, that the North would attempt to coerce fifteen sovereign States to remain in the Union from which they had deliberately withdrawn, because, in their opinion, it had failed to administer equal and exact justice, because it had failed to "insure domestic tranquillity," and because it had failed to "provide for their defence, and to promote their welfare." If, however, secession should produce war, war is not the only, nor is it the greatest evil to which a people can be subjected. War is preferable to dishonor; it is preferable to tame submission to injustice for which there is no peaceful remedy; it is even preferable to a perpetual sense of insecurity. Besides, all nations have had civil wars, and we have no right to expect exemption from the common lot. The Greeks, the Romans, and the Hebrews, had civil wars; England, France, Italy, Germany, and Spain, have not escaped them. Our own Revolution was but a successful civil war. It seems to be, in the order of Divine Providence, that liberty can only be won and maintained at the costly sacrifice of human life. No great political principle has ever been achieved except by the baptism of blood. Each successive step in the enfranchisement of the Roman plebs, was gained from their own countrymen at the point of the spear and the edge of the sword. They conquered, one by one, by threats, by secessions, and by force of arms, their right to be elected to each of the great dignities of the commonwealth, and, at last, the right of intermarriage into the patrician order. So, too, by the hard-fought battles of the Social war, the Italian confederate states gained admission to the privileges of Roman citizenship. Magna Charta was wrested with the armed hand, by rebellious barons, from a reluctant king, at Runnymede. The Petition of Rights, Habeas Corpus, Religious Liberty, Liberty of the Press, and the great principles embodied in the Declaration of Rights and the Act of Settlement, were the direct fruits of the Great

Rebellion and the English Revolution of 1688. Civil wars, although unquestionably evils, are not therefore unmixed evils. They are sometimes agencies in the hands of Providence for the accomplishment of important ends, and while we deplore their occurrence, we must often accept them as the appointed means of deliverance from wrongs, from tyranny, and from injustice.

2. The next objection to secession is, that in case of war, the South would be subjugated. The Northern people are of the same race, have equal courage, and perhaps more persistence, than the Southern. Besides this, they are much stronger in numbers, have on hand larger supplies of munitions of war and of improved patterns of firearms, and possess better and more numerous establishments for their manufacture. In such a contest, the North would also have the sympathy of the world to a greater extent than the South, for the latter would be regarded as engaged in a war to uphold the institution of negro slavery, which, in the present condition of the European mind, unfortunately, would cast odium upon her cause. These are important advantages, certainly, and we have made the strongest statement of them. On the other hand, it must be remembered, that if a war does take place, it will be a war of invasion and aggression upon the South by the North, and not the reverse. The South will be in the midst of her resources, and the North distant from hers. The former would have more at stake, and consequently would fight with a more determined spirit, for it would be a war for her altars and her firesides. History teems with examples of smaller armies conquering larger ones, and instances are more numerous still of smaller nations successfully resisting more populous ones. The victories at Trebia, at Thrasymenus, and Cannæ, were won by Hannibal over disciplined forces greatly superior in numbers to his own. The Teutones and the Cimbri, rude Germanic tribes, for thirteen years defied all the power of Rome, and slaughtered in succession the well-appointed armies sent to subdue them. The great victory of Arminius, a barbarian chief, over the consular legions of Quinctillius Varus, in the reign of Augustus, forced back the boundaries of the Roman empire to the Rhine, where they remained ever afterward. Scotland for centuries resisted the power of England, and never was subdued. The American colonies, comparatively weak and feeble, threw off the authority of Great Britain, and by force of arms achieved an independent nationality. With these, and countless other examples before

her, we think that the South has but little to fear from any

invasion from the North for her subjugation.

In addition to the considerations we have enumerated, we may say, without disparagement, that the Southern are a more military people than the Northern. From their mode of life, and the habits of Southern society, they are more skilful in the use of arms, and our history shows that they have more aptitude and genius for war. Every Southerner, from boyhood, is accustomed to the gun and the saddle. Thousands of Northern men, born and reared in cities, have never discharged a pistol nor mounted a horse. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Scott, Taylor, Twiggs, Riley, Harney, and Lane, were of Southern birth, and, in fact, the largest number of the great generals who have reflected lustre upon American arms, in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico.

We have left out of view the presence of negro-slavery in the South, which the North-regards as an element of weakness. On the contrary, we think it an element of strength. In case of war, a considerable proportion of the population of any country must remain at home to cultivate the soil and carry on the ordinary business of life. At the South, in the districts remote from the scene of hostilities, the negroes would remain on the plantations, engaged in their usual occupations, and a larger part of the white population could thus be furnished for active military duty. These negroes could be placed under charge of the old men and half-grown boys, and there would scarcely be more danger of their revolt, than of a rebellion of the horses or the oxen they drive. But, in case they should become infeeted with the spirit of insubordination, it would be impossible, even under the ordinary plantation patrol, for them to establish communications with each other, and they could not, therefore, combine in any general movement of insurrection. Besides, they have no leaders capable of organizing and conducting an enterprise of this kind; they have no supplies of arms, or if they could get them, they possess no skill in their use. If they arose in squads, they could be easily conquered in detail, before a junction of their forces could be effected. But, in fact, they are loyal in their natures, and if they took up arms at all, they would be much more disposed to fight in defence of their owners than against them. In the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812, they did not join the British, although invited to do so, with the promise of liberty. Neither did they join John Brown, although he came for the sole purpose of releasing them from their bondage.

But suppose the North to be successful in the war, the Southern States could only be held in subjection, as conquered provinces, by permanent military occupation. They could not be compelled to send members to Congress, nor to take any part in the administration of the federal government. The attempt to do so, of itself, would destroy the very nature of the government, and secession, whether successful or not, would break up the Union as it exists under the Constitution.

3. Division of the Federal Property. If the separation of the entire South from the North be made peacefully, it is probable there would be something like an equitable division of the public property, based on relative population; but if the separation should be hostile, or if only a few States should secede, then the division of property would be on the principle of uti possidetis. All the forts, arsenals, navy-yards, government depots, &c., together with their equipments, on Southern soil, and the ships-of-war in Southern ports, or commanded by Southern men, would fall to the share of the new confederacy. These would make but a "beggarly account," it is true, but they would form a nucleus for new military and naval establishments. In no event could the South hope to get any share of the territories.

4. Insecurity of Slave Property after Secession. It is not to be supposed that there would be perpetual war between the rival nations or confederacies. It would come to an end at some time or other, and then there would be treaties, and possibly treaties providing for the surrender of fugitives both from justice and from service. After the establishment of peace, a revival of communication and trade would take place as a matter of course, and probably there would be no disposition in either nation to attempt to infringe upon the rights of the other. A very extensive commerce exists at this time, and has long existed between our Northern ports and the empire of Brazil, and the most amicable relations are maintained. notwithstanding the prevalence of slavery in the latter. With the slaveholding island of Cuba, lying at our very door, the commercial relations of the United States are still more intimate and communications more frequent; yet we hear of no abductions of slaves from either of them by the pious philanthropists of the North. We hear of no underground railroads nor submarine transits for surreptitiously carrying off that species of property. The reason of this is manifest. It is because we are all by nature more disposed to intermeddle with the affairs of our own kinsmen than with those of strangers.

Besides, the North has now the pretext of feeling responsible, as a member of a common government, for what it is pleased to call, the sin of slavery. Much of the hostility to slavery also results from the question being mixed up with the struggle for sectional preponderance. Remove the competition for the colonization of the territories, and the formation of new States, free and slaveholding, and you will, then, in part at least, separate slavery from politics, its most deadly foe. In case of dissolution, all these prime-moving causes of abolition fanaticism will cease to operate. If the separation be partial, that is to say, if a few States only secode, then those of the present Southern States which will remain in the Union, will form a barrier to the access of abolition emissaries, and the border States will be friendly in feeling, and slaves be as secure in that respect as now. If the whole South secede, then the withdrawal of slaves from the border counties of the border States, with military posts at proper points, will give

ample security against this kind of aggression.

5. Another objection is made—that it would be impossible to fix upon boundaries, either by previous agreement, or by treaty after war. We think it probable, that the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers would be the boundaries agreed upon, together with, perhaps, the Susquehannah or the Potomac. It is asserted that there would be a never-ceasing war, if the different banks, and if the upper waters and the mouths of these great rivers, so important to the commerce and defence of the States bordering upon them, were held by different powers. This, in our opinion, is more an apparent than a real difficulty. It could easily be settled by a treaty providing for the free navigation of those rivers. It is always safe to take the lamp of experience as a guide. The Rhine, the Danube, and the Elbe, do not flow, in their entire course, through the same country, and the possession of the sources and the mouths of these great highways by different nations does not produce interminable conflicts, nor any conflicts at all. No European wars have ever taken place on account of the navigation of these streams. The Amazon, also, is owned by both Brazil and Peru, yet the harmony between the governments of those countries is not disturbed by this fact. The mouth of the Mississippi was formerly owned by France and Spain, yet no threatening difficulty between these powers and the United States ever occurred on that account. It cannot be denied that it is a convenience for one nation to possess the whole of a great stream like the Mississippi, but it is not a prime necessity. Nations have got along in the past, and do now, and can in future, get along very amicably together, without such ex-

clusive possession.

6. That a dissolution of the Union would prostrate Southern industry.—This may be so. The Northern market for Southern products would be destroyed, or certainly suspended temporarily, and this would produce a stagnation of business. The very fact of dissolution, of itself, would have that effect in both sections; but we think it rigidly demonstrable that the ultimate result of disunion would be to give increased activity and impetus to every branch of Southern industry. In the Union, by far the largest portion (probably four fifths) of all the foreign goods consumed at the South, is imported into New-York and other Northern ports, and, after paying the customs' duty there, is transhipped and received into the Southern States, free of duty. In ease of separation these goods must be brought directly to Southern ports, and there pay the import duty. As a matter of course, in accordance with the laws of all commercial nations, ships owned in the Northern Confederacy, if that be the form of government adopted, would not be allowed to bring English, French, or German products, or any other products, except their own, into Southern ports. The consumption of foreign importations in the South for 1859 is estimated at \$100,000,000. If to this be added \$240,000,000 for the consumption of Northern manufactures and the produce of the free States of the West, the amount thus increased will reach nearly \$350,000,000. (See Kettell's Southern Wealth and Northern Profits, p. 74.) Direct importation to this extent, of itself, while furnishing most ample revenues, at a low tariff, to the new government, would produce a most sensible effect in building up Southern cities, and diffusing a beneficent activity into all branches of trade. Manufactories would then grow up, commerce would extend, mechanical arts would flourish, and, in short, every industrial and every professional pursuit would receive a vivifying impulse. A large portion of the commercial capital of the North is owned by foreigners, who, in case of a separation, would immediately transfer much of this capital to the South, and this could be done almost without interruption to their ordinary course of business. Northern shipowners too, in large numbers, would remove with their property to the South, and a commercial marine of imposing magnitude would thus be created in a few years. England, our natural ally, would then become more friendly still, and, from motives of pounds, shillings, and pence, if no other, would abate much

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in her hostility to slavery. Advantageous treaties could be negotiated with her, in consideration of the benefits she would derive from the almost exclusive possession of our foreign trade for some years at least. Experience has demonstrated that direct trade to Southern ports cannot be established to any considerable extent in the Union. It can only be accomplished by the stress of the necessity which separation would create. From direct trade would flow the countless

material blessings but partially indicated above.

7. It has been said, that the South has not the ability to maintain a separate government. This objection is frivolous, it is almost silly, and it is partly answered by what has already been said. The total population of the Southern States is twelve millions at least, including four millions of slaves, or four times the population of all the colonies together at the time of the Revolution. If only South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, should withdraw and form a new confederacy, it would contain a population of above three millions, inclusive of nearly a million and a half of slaves. This, of itself, would constitute a nation, respectable in point of numbers, ample in extent of territory, and abundant in resources for foreign commerce and domestic trade. If to these States be added Florida, Louisiana, Arkansae, and Texas, the limits would be extended to those of an empire, with corresponding increase of material resources and physical means of defence.

It is not at all probable, in our opinion, that the entire South will ever withdraw from the Union at one time, for any grievance which it is likely will be inflicted by the North. events of the last few years have made it manifest that certain of the slaveholding States cannot be relied upon, for concert of action with their more Southern sisters, in matters equally affecting their common rights, interests, and honor. The refusal of Virginia and other States, to meet, on the invitation of South Carolina, in a Southern Conference, and the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, furnish, among others, decisive manifestations of this fact. The cotton States, then, will be forced to rely upon themselves, and to take the initiative, if unhappily it should be necessary, in any movement looking to dissolution. If the emergency indicated by themselves should arise, such as the election of a Republican President, or on the happening of some other contingency in the category of unbearable ills, they might, by action of their respective legislatures, withdraw their Senators and Representatives from Congress, meet in Convention, institute a provisional government,

and subsequently, after further action by the people, form a new confederacy, which in all essential features might be modelled upon the present Constitution of the United States, making more ample provisions for the protection of slave property, and making, also such other changes as experience has demonstrated to be necessary or useful, in its practical working. After this confederacy had been put into operation, it is probable it would be joined in a few years by all of the remaining slave-holding States, and thus an entire separation of the North and South would be effected.

We will now proceed to consider very briefly some of the obstacles which may delay, or prevent altogether, a dissolution of the Union. The first is, the South is frightened by the shadow of imaginary evils behind the veil of disunion. She thinks it better to "bear the ills she has, than to fly to others she wots not of." This kind of timidity may be classed with the "follies of the wise," not less than with the "fears of the brave;" but we have already shown that such fears are groundless, although it may be salutary to entertain them, if they are kept within proper limits.

A second obstacle is, the blind, deep-seated, unreasoning attachment to the Union per se, without reference alike to its acknowledged present benefits, or its possible future evils, which pervades the Southern mind to a very great extent. This feeling has been somewhat weakened by the events of the past few years, but it still exists, and readily responds to a

patriotic appeal.

Another obstacle of the gravest character is, the invincible ignorance in the South as to her real position in the Union, and of the dangers by which she is environed. Many Southern men of intelligence even, who ought to know better, exaggerate the importance of their own section, and make the double mistake of overrating its power and underrating that of the North. Up to a very recent period, the South certainly wielded her full share of influence in all the departments of the federal government, and contributed more than was due to her relative numbers in forming and controlling the legislation of the country, and, generally, this influence has been wisely exercised. But all this has changed. Almost the only power she now possesses, and sometimes it is an important one, is to arrest the machinery of the government, and delay its action whenever some monstrous scheme of sectional injustice is about to be consummated. But, after all, this opposition is but a temporary obstacle in the way of the dominant majority. Tariff bills, homestead bills, reckless pension and

bounty-land bills, and others of the same detestable brood, intended to conciliate the Jack Cade elements of society, have been and will continue to be passed, in spite of the South. Statesmanship, no longer looking to the interests of the entire country, has degenerated almost wholly into a system of scheming to accomplish sectional aggrandizement. The Spirit of Moderation has forever fled from the halls of Congress, and in its stead the dark Genius of Discord broods over the councils of the Republic.

But a more important obstacle than any we have enumerated, in the way of Southern action, is the aspiration of Southern men to the Presidency and other high federal offices. We have several memorable instances of such men, who had been regarded as the chosen leaders of the very vanguard of the Southern army of resistance, tamely yielding to the seductions of federal office, or the hope of obtaining it, and then abandoning their advanced positions, and timidly sneaking to the rear,

to join in the tumultuous cry of "Save the Union."

While we have pointed out the dangers to the South in the Union, and demonstrated that dissolution is alike her duty and her policy, unless some mode can be devised to protect her rights from being trampled under the iron hoof of a Northern sectional despotism, or unless some great and unexpected change of sentiment shall take place, it is proper to state that the strong feelings and the earnest desires of the writer of this paper favor a continuance of the Union of our fathers. Like Terentius Varro, after the slaughter at Cannæ, when the ruin of Rome seemed imminent, and dejection and gloom hung over the Republic like a funeral pall, we do not yet despair. In the midst of sectional feuds and strife, when the light of reason has almost gone out, and the hoarse voice of passion and prejudice only can be heard, we shall continue to hope that that Providence who has showered down upon us so abundantly all the rich blessings we have enjoyed as a nation, until "our cup" of prosperity "runneth over," will still comfort and sustain us "with his rod and his staff," and will yet guide us safely through the dark "valley of the shadow of death," and will again make us "to lie down together in green pastures," and lead us "beside the still waters" of harmony and peace.

WASHINGTON CITY, May, 1860.

ART. VI.—COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL, AND INTELLECTUAL INDE-PENDENCE OF THE SOUTH.

[Daniel H. London, of Richmond, one of the most liberal and intelligent merchants of Virginia, sends us a copy, revised, corrected, and enlarged, of a paper which he prepared at the instance of a number of his fellow-citizens, upon the important subject embraced in the caption of this article.

As the subject of DIRECT TRADE at the South is now engrossing the attention of nearly all of our State legislatures and municipal corporations, we regard the publication of the essay in our pages as of cardinal importance.

The reader will not be deterred by its length from giving it a careful perusal, together with the other papers we have put forth in this and previous numbers of the Review upon the same subject.—Ep.]

ARE THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES INIMICAL TO A DIRECT FOREIGN COMMERCE, INDEPENDENT OF THE NORTHERN STATES?

In forming a correct opinion upon the sentiments of a nation, we take their actions as expressed in their laws, as the surest, and, indeed, as conclusive evidence of their purposes—any expressions of opinions which are not evidenced by laws, are worthless in the intercourse of such nation or State with all others. This is too clear to be disputed; and in answer to the question which is now under discussion, we must look into the laws of the Southern States, with their effects and operations, for evidence of the opinions and sentiments of their people. If we shall find evidence of hostility in the existence of public acts, of any continuance, which are not friendly, at least indifferent, to a direct foreign commerce, we shall be obliged to conclude that they are positively hostile to an independent direct foreign commerce, and that all professions of different sentiments are bottomed upon ignorance, or are meant to deceive and mislead.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA CONSIDERED.

Virginia will be first examined. She taxes on each of the sales of her merchants, and increases the per cent. as the sales decrease in amount. The scale tax of ours has no parallel in any of the States, and is in the teeth directly of the constitutional requisition which says taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the commonwealth; and surely two per cent. on one and one quarter on another, is not equal or uniform for selling, and we issue no merchants' licenses for anything else. (True, we do except goods made in Virginia and goods in the hands of the importers on their first sale.) The exemption to the importers, although declared by a State law, is worthless; as the Federal Constitution would exempt the importer if he sold by the package: and we can only, therefore, conclude that Virginia was friendly to Virginia productions to the extent of this ex-

emption. But a few words only are necessary to disclose, even under this plausible apparent friendship, rather indifference, the deadliest hostility to a foreign direct commerce. The regular usage (as every merchant knows) is of trade in all mercantile communities to pass all goods through at least three hands, to wit: The importer or package man, the jobber or piece man, and the retailer or yard man. If, then, the article be taxed on its sale each time, it must result that he who can so manage his affairs as that no article shall be sold but once in Virginia, will escape all tax to the State but what he himself pays. The law, then, must operate advantageously to him who sells articles which can be taxed only once in Virginia, and, by consequence, against any operations of a friendly character between our own merchants. The law has been almost completely successful in expelling all wholesale or package merchants, as there are but few, if any, exclusively foreign traders, or, properly speaking, wholesale merchants in Virginia. The jobber is truly permitted to purchase of the Virginia importer in conformity with the provisions of law, without tax, but the retailer who buys of the Virginia jobber, must pay the jobber's tax, even on articles of Virginia production, or directly imported, for certainly this disadvantage exists; but upon all other articles the retailer in Virginia, if he buys in Virginia, pays the tax of both the jobber and wholesale merchant, because the State takes a tax on each sale—thus delivering the goods, bought and sold in Virginia, three times to the consumer, with three separate State taxes. We need only to refer to the sales of goods in Virginia, on which a tax is collected (it being \$41,154,000), to see that the State collects its three fourths of one per cent. on this sum—the sum being \$318,976 34, which passes into the revenue of the State from this source. If, then, as may be seen by the license act itself, that the largest dealers pay the very least per-centage upon their sales, and the smaller dealers more, as their operations decrease, then the plain consequence must be, that the exemption to foreign commerce, with which the action is sought to be modulated, is, in fact, too insignificant to overcome the harshness of the measure in other respects; and as it can only confer a benefit in any event to the extent of the tax which the importer escapes upon his sales of articles directly imported, we can only find, upon the most liberal basis, that it will reach one fourth of one per cent., as the auditor's report discloses that to be the highest sum which the average of the large merchants of the State would pay. We then affirm that, in the license act of the last General Assembly, there is another announcement of warfare upon all independent commerce, as the tax bill specially continues in force the bounty to the jobbers and retailers of the State of from three quarters to two per cent. on each hundred dollars of their operations, to go out of the State, and, of course, into some other State, to transact all the business they can; but we may trace in the action of the corporations of Norfolk, and Alexandria, and Petersburg, the hand of assassination. In their action one sees the same outright and

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undisguised assault on the foreign and domestic trader, and in so far as they can drive off and prevent commercial intercourse among their own citizens, they do it; as the sales only, and that upon each sale of the same article is taxed about three eighths of one per cent.; the grading being slightly different from that adopted by the State. But superadded to all this, these corporations tax all moneys and personal property about the same as real estate. In Richmond a class scale tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars, bottomed upon the capital in trade (it was at one time one tenth) has been adopted in lieu of sales; besides, there is a tax on incomes. But in each and all of the other towns the most unqualified evidence is furnished of a determination by these corporations, so far as their action is concerned, that they will prevent the wholesaler from residing at Norfolk, Alexandria, or Petersburg, for the jobber cannot escape the tax of the city which is paid by the wholesaler; and if he does, that as few jobbers as possible shall buy of them; and then again, that the retailer shall not buy of the jobber, for they offer him two city taxes to go into some other town, in another State, and buy there, so that we have State and city together, saying to the jobber: We will release you from one city and one State tax together, at least three eighths of one per cent. to go out of our State and buy; and to the retailer they hold out two taxes each—that is, the State will give you the—

Wholesaler's tax	
Jobber's tax	. 50
The city will do about half as well as in each case.	
Wholesaler's tax	
Jobber's tax	25
그렇게 하는 사람들이 하는 것이 하게 아무리에서 있다는 사람이 되었다면 하다 하셨다.	
A STATE OF THE STA	13

that is, we will release the retailers from these four taxes of about one dollar and thirteen cents on each hundred dollars, if they will oblige us by patronizing somebody other than one of our own citizens. But let the retailer buy, and what is the condition of the consumer? Why, he absolutely pays six taxes—three to the State of Virginia, and three to the corporation of Norfolk, or Alexandria, or Peters-

But this is not alone the case with this State and the Virginia cities. Our Southern friends in other States come up like men to the same work. Let us see how Charleston, the chief port of South Carolina, acts in this most unworthy warfare on an independent foreign trade: one dollar and twenty cents on the stock of goods on hand averaged, is her demand, and this effectually kills any deposit of goods there, for it just amounts to a storage charge of one dollar and twenty cents to the city government. Every one familiar with commerce, must know that, in most articles, an examination of the article itself is required by the purchaser; and, by consequence, if the city defeats a deposit of the article, she cuts off to that extent this pre-requisite, and sends off her customers to points where the goods may be seen and in-

spected before purchase. This, then, is hostility to any stock being kept for supplies, and forces the closest purchases by her merchants; and, by consequence, no article waiting a market will be left in Charleston by the owner, as a less inhospitable point will be found for a depot, until purchasers present themselves. But the State of South Carolina comes forward with a demand, also, of ten cents on each hundred dollars, on each sale upon her soil, in which we discover many of the odious features of the Virginia system, to wit: demanding a tax on each sale. And having demonstrated the Virginia license tax to act as a premium or a bounty to every merchant in the State to make all his purchases out of the State, we have only to apply the same general remarks to South Carolina.

GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND LOUISIANA.

In Georgia we have, by the State, all goods, wares, or merchandise, treated as personal property, and taxed at the same rate as other property. The corporation of Savannah, her chief seaport, levies her city tax on all goods, wares, and merchandise, and stock in trade, as well as capital, at one per cent.; the same with real property; in other words, she charges, like Charleston, a storage of one per cent. on all merchandise. And, having shown its effects in Charleston, we need only repeat the same remarks respecting Savannah. There is three eighths of one per cent, levied on all the gross sales by commission, which must be intended to catch the cotton. What folly in a city seeking any amount of trade in this or any other article, to tax it because it passes through the town! It will find some other outlet, if possible, sooner or later.

If this tax of three eighths on the gross sales by commission does reach the cotton then it is an export tax of three eighths on all the

cotton sold in Savannah.

The State of Alabama taxes each sale made on her soil, twenty cents on the hundred dollars (except foreign cargo sales) at auction; but all other auction sales, one dollar on the hundred dollars, with permission to extend it to one and a half per cent. by the charter, in Mobile, where the tax is on licenses, dividing her merchants into retail and wholesale, but capital is taxed by the corporation. The same observations, to a certain extent, applied to the Virginia system and to the South Carolina one, are true respecting the Alabama State tax.

Louisiana taxes capital at one sixth of one per cent, but adds the discrimination on licenses: wholesalers paying thirty dollars, retailers

fifteen dollars.

The State taxes of New-Orleans are, by the report of the auditor of Louisiana for the year 1859, on trades, professions, and occupations, in the parish of Orleans, \$159,180; auction taxes, \$33,118 07; in all the rest of the State of Louisiana, \$80,331 25, while the whole of the State taxes proper on other subject in every district was \$655,029 37; or, in other words, more than one fourth of the entire

State revenue is taken from the use of capital in merchandise, or in some other pursuit which is licensed. To be added to this, we must see the New-Orleans city taxes, which are one dollar and thirty cents on all personal property, with seventy-five dollars for wholesale, and twenty-five dollars for retailing merchants not selling liquors; but every vocation is taxed specifically; and to this sum of one dollar and thirty cents is to be added twenty cents for railroad tax, as it is called —in all, one dollar and fifty cents on capital.

MARYLAND AND MISSOURI.

Missouri taxes, for State and county purposes, seventy cents on each hundred dollars of the invoice value of merchandise on hand 1st of April each year. The city of St. Louis requires fifty cents on each hundred dollars of the largest amount on hand any day from 1st of April to 1st of June, each year—together one dollar and twenty cents on stock on hand, or capital—every bank in every Southern State is a dealer in exchange, and in many instances nothing more. The fact, that Northern corporations may levy taxes of a similar character, is

no reason why we should follow the same course.

In Maryland we have the State demanding a tax on the stock in trade, and Baltimore taxing one dollar and ten cents on capital. We are met with many such expressions as that Southern towns are unhealthy, and that trade will never flow in artificial channels. 'Grant the first statement respecting some of the Southern towns, yet it is an absurdity to make your taxes an additional burden against a point when insalubrity has already placed it at a disadvantage. But Baltimore is healthy. As to the other assertions respecting artificial regulations, every candid mind must know that every great governmental or commercial centre in the universe has been built by artificial means. True so much is not to be overcome when the situation is advantageous, but certainly no commercial centre existed in the beginning of We are, however, by a reference to all of these acts of Southern States and corporations, furnished with conclusive proof, so far as all these States and corporations are concerned, that they are not friendly in their action to commercial subjects, but openly and positively legislating in every way to cut up and expel the foreign trader and all others, except the retail shopkeepers, from our soil. We are reminded of Mr. Jefferson's observations respecting England, and may, therefore, use them: "Do we not know that the Northern States have wished a monopoly of commerce and influence with us, and they have, in fact, obtained it? When we take notice that theirs is the workshop to which we go for all we want; that with them centre, either immediately or ultimately, all the labors of our hands and lands; that to them belongs, either openly or secretly, the great mass of our navigation; that even the factorage of their affairs here is kept to themselves by factitious citizenship; that these foreign and false citizens now constitute the great body of what are called our merchants, fill our seaports, are planted in every little town and district in the interior country, sway everything in the former places by their votes and those of their dependants, in the latter by their insinuations and the influence of their ledgers; that they are advancing fast to a monopoly of our banks and our public funds, and thereby placing our public finances under their control; that they have in their alliance the most influential characters in and out of office—when they have shown that, by all these bearings of the different branches of the government, they can force it to proceed in whatever direction they dictate, and bend the interests of this country entirely to the will of another—when all this, I say, is attended to, is it impossible for us to say we stand on independent ground—impossible for a free mind not to see and to groan under the bondage in which it is bound?"

ACTION IN THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Although the legislature of Virginia was in the possession of many of these facts and was directly appealed to, by petition as well as by the murderous and revolting outrages at Harper's Ferry, and by the very kind and open tender of support and co-operation from South Carolina, Mississippi, and, indeed, all of the Southern States, and by the instructions of a very large number of public meetings throughout the State, and although bills were carefully prepared which clearly and openly committed the State of Virginia to a friendly line of conduct toward her own foreign commerce without violence to her own interests, commercially or agriculturally, yet so deep seated and so deadly was the hostility to a direct trade with foreign nations that the senate of the State, representing the property of the State chiefly, being controlled by the Yankee proclivities, although professing friendship for the South, and to an independent commerce, and with the declared wishes of the people that they were said to represent, joined the Northern party, and defeated the only measure of any sort of value; and at this very hour, through their laws upon this and other subjects, are taking the proceeds of one hogshead of the tobacco out of every six, as I have explained elsewhere, that is produced in Virginia, and one bushel out of every six of the wheat, and GIVING it to the people of the Northern States, by a course of legislation which has been practised for many years, and to which attention has been over and again invited. That this proposition may be made clear, the bills which passed the lower house of the Virginia legislature contained the provision that no article of direct importation should be taxed upon any sale in the State, that no article should be taxed but once, and the rate fixed was one per cent.; so as that, instead of paying bounties to the retail traders and jobbers to go out of the State and buy their supplies, the State would have said to all her citizens, the articles shall be taxed only once any way, and that in the first hands, and that being paid, you may deal in it as you choose, and if directly imported, no one shall be taxed—thus creating a discrimination against trading with the Yankees.

DIRECT IMPORTS REACHING THE CONSUMER WITH NO TAX, AND YANKEE PRODUCTS AND IMPORTS WITH ONE PER CENT. STATE TAX.

But upon a motion to strike this provision out the vote was as follows; and that no mercantile interest represented by the senate may appear to have influenced them, the number of merchants and their taxes, as affected, are here appended.-Each constituency will thus see that some other than the ordinary sources of influence upon the conduct of rational men, must have controlled them, unless we adopt the theory of a deep-rooted hostility to any direct foreign commerce. Men must be judged by their actions, and legislators are not exempted from this rule; and, as the following detail is of that positive character, that the very parties may be thrown open to reprobation, if the people are not similarly inclined, the fact must fix the charge unequivocally, unless reversed by the people, on them as well as the actors in the transaction. Some of the largest slave districts are here, by their representatives, recorded against this measure of taxing Yankee goods. If it had been from the towns, their indebtedness would explain their course.

But here is the vote:

a The						
Increased.	Decreased.					
10 90		James D. Armstrong, Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan.				
144 753		Thomas P. August, Richmond.				
14 60		Charles Bruce, Mecklenburg and Charlotte.				
16 132		James H. Carson, Frederick, Clarke, and Warren.				
12	188	William W. Garraway, Jr., Norfolk County and Princess Anne.				
8	96	John A. Carter, Loudoun.				
79	276	John H. Claiborne, Petersburg and Prince George.				
5	88	Robert A. Coghill, Amherst, Buckingham and Nelson.				
21	134	Frederick W. Coleman, Caroline and Spotsylvania.				
6	121	William H. Day, Isle of Wight, Nansemond and Surrey.				
11	42	Beverley B. Douglass, King William, King, and Queen, and Essex.				
7	110	Oswald B. Finney, Accomac and Northampton.				
3	77	Napoleon B. French, Mercer, Monroe, Giles, and Tazewell.				
16	121	Thomas M. Isbell, Jefferson and Berkeley.				
6	40	James F. Johnson, Bedford.				
1	34	William C. Knight, Lunenburg and Nottoway.				
7	79	Douglas B. Layne, Botetourt, Alleghany, Roanoke, and Craig.				
15	20	Richard Logan, Halifax.				
45	192	Charles H. Lynch, Campbell and Appomatox.				
8	70	James K. Marshall, Fauquier and Rappahannock.				
5	78	Charles Massie, Louisa, Goochland, and Fluvanna				
65	268	Willian N. McKenney, Norfolk.				
1	125	James Neeson, Wetzel, Marshall, Marion, and Tyler.				
3	107	Charles W. Newlon, Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor.				
10	130	William W. Newman, Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne, and Wirt.				
17	130	Alexander Rives, Albemarle.				
4	97	William Smith, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh, and Braxton.				
8	119	Alexander H. Stuart, Augusta.				

Increased.	Decreased.	
9	50	Christopher Y. Thomas, of Franklin, Henry, Patrick, and Franklin.
5	50	William F. Thompson, Dinwiddie, Amelia, and Bruns- wick.
5	39	George Townes, Pittsylvania.
6	40	Thomas H. Urquhart, Sussex, Southampton, and Greensville.
00	87	Williams C. Wickham, Hanover and Henrico.
572	4,042	

The names of those who were absent, or voted against striking out, are omitted.

By this vote these thirty-three senators force 4,043 persons, who are merchants, to pay from one to two per cent. on their sales in order to allow 572 to enjoy the same privilege at one eighth to one per cent. Can any parallel be found for this action in the history of legislation?

PILOT LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Another evidence of hostility to an independent commerce is to be found in the Pilot Laws of the State, which tax the direct trader twenty times as much as they do the indirect trader. True, one port in the State—that of Alexandria—is permitted, by a late act, to pursue trade with the British North American provinces upon the same terms she does with any port in the United States. If it is proper and beneficial at one point, surely we may infer that legislatures must claim a high and exclusive prerogative, or else we can construe this recognition of correct principles for one point as an evidence of the fact that the Pilot Laws are burdensome to any trade, and that trade only can escape which is of little moment. True, Virginia vessels, of which we have some dozen, may escape the pilot charges, but the important marts of the great trading nations of the world and their vessels must not be allowed to enter our waters direct, but any coasting vessel may come with so trifling a charge on their vessels as not to be of any account as compared with the burden levied on any foreign vessels, which come with such cargoes as we need from foreigners, who are the real consumers of our products. If all these are small matters, what estimate shall we form of the act of 1860, for the promotion of direct trade, when the charge for inspecting flour by the barrel, worth \$6 to \$8, was only one cent, being, by this bill, made optional by the State, provided the flour was shipped in a vessel four fifths of which was owned in Virginia? If what is here stated-amounting to from one to three per cent., independent of the pilotage-is small and of little avail against us, in the name of common sense how small a tribute did the august assembly of Virginia pay to direct trade by throwing this empty tub to the whale of popular clamor in the State by this act of its last session?

WHAT THE SEVERAL SOUTHERN STATES AND CITIES SHOULD DO?

Having established the errors and follies of the States, and the chief marts in the Southern States, it will be proper to suggest remedies for the tewns and corporations first, as it is more simple, and then enter upon the discussion of the action proper for the States. First, then, as to the towns; and it may be first affirmed that the true tax-payer should be the real estate owner; and the real estate owner alone for all city purposes, and for the simplest of all reasons, that he is the recipient of every benefit from population. Without the persons neither houses nor lots would be worth anything, and as every citizen of a town must occupy some place, the real estate owner is the collector of the tax from his tenant, and as his rents are increased by population and capital, he is benefited by every person who may come to reside in the city, and by the use of all his means and his skill, the real property which he is using while he pursues his vocation, must return a rent just such as population and capital decree to be just and fair. No improvement of streets, no expenditure for public purposes that benefits any interest can, by any chance, fail to benefit the real estate of the town. These obvious truths place us in the attitude of stating what ought to be the course of every Southern town, viz.: to remodel their taxation so as to leave every citizen to use his capital and his skill without any corporation taxes. It would follow, then, that such an incubus as now rests upon all Southern towns from this cause would cease; and the amounts are enormous which are in every shape extracted for the use of capital and skill in Southern towns; and commercial enterprise would instantly, seeing itself free, begin its work, and trade would revive.

The States can, for the purposes of ordinary revenue, find some plausibility for what they are now doing, but surely, if revenue be their only object, then one tax upon the same article, on its sale—if it is shown that the required amount can thus be gathered-ought to suffice. And that this can, and is done, without doubt, we have only to read the annexed extract from the Code of Tennessee, viz. :-"On sales of merchandise, by merchants, half per cent. in the dollar on its invoice cost, at the place where purchased—unless the tax upon the same has once before been paid to the State-in which event no additional tax shall be paid." But an additional question may here arise, as between the North and the South, and as we need find time for the simplest of all declarations, that the compulsion to buy rests uniformly in the direction of men's interests. Where the merchant can sell highest, he will sell, and where the buyer can buy cheapest, he will buy. The instrumentality of governments is often effectual in creating an artificial market; and, indeed, all commercial regulations are founded upon the one idea of benefiting certain interests or parties. This controlling consideration prevents the citizen from selling where he can sell highest, and buying where he can buy

cheapest, and makes him find the market most suitable to the ruling interests. This largest interest in the United States rests at the North, and they have accordingly made it compulsory on the South to buy of the North, and the North alone.

FEDERAL PROTECTION TO THE NORTH.

In their career they have found willing slaves, too ready to do what their masters bid them. (See the course of our fathers on the subject of free trade, as shown in the "Lost Principle"). We now present the most remarkable of all the spectacles revealed in the history of the world, of a people who are willing to work in the sun and make crops, sell them for so much gold, and then lend the gold, without interest, to the Northern people as long as we do not need it, and then take their paper credits for the gold-(see this subject explained by H. C. Cabell, in his articles in "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine")-and if our proprietors and brokers were only satisfied with this submission, we should be perfectly content; but as their consciences begin to move them against our property, we are forced to question the rights we have left, and in doing this we ought to inquire whether our present constitutions are not equal to the emergency. Niebhur, at page 282, vol. ii., of his "Lectures on Ancient History," when speaking of the condition of affairs which surrounded Demosthenes, says that "the greatest tendency at Athens then, as in the French Revolution, was to change the constitution, which is always the first idea of inferior minds, who do not consider whether men are to be found capable of working a new constitution;" and as the frequency of the propositions to remodel our constitutions are known to all, and as the present ones, both of the federal government and the States, are very good ones, and as our controversy is not alone with the federal government, any proposal for alterations in the Federal Constitution is simply absurd, and, while we need not assert flatly that all these propositions for amending the Federal Constitution originated in the mistaken hypothesis that the seat of our present danger to the slave property is in the federal government, for it is but too obvious, yet, that it is not there, but with the people and the States of the North, brings directly up the question suggested in your letter: How are we to cure the disorders of the fanatical and hostile States? We are clearly advised that it has been through the so-called revenue laws of the federal government and our State legislation, that we have neither an independent trade nor safety for our property. Can we counteract these forces by State action? If so, our way is plain .- In the great license cases, from Massachusetts and Maine, in Howard's Reports, vol. v., page 505, decided by the Supreme Court, there was no doubt expressed as to the power of a State over the domestic trade, as the following extracts will show:

STATE INTERVENTION AN ADEQUATE REMEDY FOR THE SOUTH.

Chief Justice Taney remarks, at page 574:

"It is equally clear, that the power of Congress over this subject, does not extend further than the regulation of commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and that beyond these limits, the States have never surrendered their power over trade and commerce, and may still exercise it, free from any controlling power on the part of the general government. Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well-being of its citizens."

And again, at page 586:

"For, although the gin sold was an import from another State, and Congress have clearly the power to regulate such importations, under the grant of power to regulate commerce among the several States; yet, as Congress has made no regulation on the subject, the traffic in the article may be lawfully regulated by the State as soon as it is landed within its territory, and a tax enforced upon it, or a license required, or the sale altogether prohibited, according to the policy which the State may suppose to be its interest or duty to pursue."

Justice Daniel, at page 617, says:

"Every State, that is in any sense sovereign and independent, possesses, and must possess, the inherent power of controlling property held and owned within its jurisdiction, and in virtue and under the protection of its own laws, whether that control be exerted in fixing or determining its tenure, or in directing the manner of its transmission—and this, too, irrespective of the quantities in which it is held or transferred, or the sources whence it may have been derived."

From Justice McLean's opinion, the following extract is made:

"A State regulates its domestic commerce—contracts the transmission of estates, real and personal—and acts upon all internal matters, which relate to its moral and political welfare. Over these subjects the federal government has no power; they appertain to the State sovereignty, as exclusively as powers exclusively delegated appertain to the general government.

"A license to sell, an article, foreign or domestic, as a merchant, or innkeeper, or victualler, is a matter of police and of revenue, within the power of a State: it is strictly an internal regulation, and cannot come in conflict (saving the rights

of the importer to sell) with any power possessed by Congress."

These extracts are made because many persons are ready to assent to an adjudicated proposition that would hesitate to act without it.

Indeed, it no such opinions as these had ever been expressed, common sense would emphatically assert that the power over its own internal commerce is a power inherent in every sovereignty, and of which no State could deprive itself without ceasing to hold its individuality as a State. If, as has been done in Tennessee, then we can levy a half per cent., and that upon the simple condition that it shall only be levied once, we can go to the extent of our own discretion, saying what may and what may not be sold with or without license; and surely, when the revenue is in the treasury of a State, it can be paid away in any direction which the State may indicate; and as our purpose should be to emasculate the federal government,

and bring to our own waters foreign goods direct, in place of those from the Northern States, we certainly can, by refunding the duties to our own importers from abroad (as the federal government is now doing with regard to goods from Canada under the reciprocity treaty and the act of 1855), throw open the ports which the Northern States, through the federal government, have closed up, with the

consent and assistance of our own State.

By the auditor's report, the State of Virginia collects a tax on \$41,154,000 worth of sales, exclusive of agricultural products. Our population is 1,658,190 persons, whites 1,087,918, colored 570,272. For all the purposes of this letter, we may say \$25 for each person is consumed in the State of Virginia-of this \$15 is of American made goods, and \$10 of foreign goods. Now, the official returns of the federal government furnish us with the fact that the gross importations for 1858 were \$282,613,150, of which \$80,319,275 were free of all duties. We are thus in the possession of the fact that about \$3 out of every \$10 of foreign merchandise now used in Virginia pays no duties to the federal government—the amount, then, of this sum is that we are dealing with the duties on seven dollars per head, or, in round numbers, for the State with \$11,617,330; upon this the duties are about \$2,350,000, the average on the dutiable articles beabout 20 per cent. ad valorem. How is this sum to be raised? The answer is a plain one-by a tax on the productions and importations of the Northern States. This starts the system in Virginia from the best source imaginable, and while it will momentarily furnish us with the means of reopening our own commerce, it will carry frightful calamity to our oppressors. Surely no people can, or ought to be free, who will tamely submit to a destruction of their commerce as we have done; and while, if the system be assailed upon the ground that the majority being Northern, and the federal government being thereby empowered to cut up this system by counter action, the reply is but too simple in saying, that if we hold our property under so precarious a system, then it may not be worth preserving.

Indeed, the suggestion of this objection affirms that all State action should, instead of being independent, obtain its recommendation from the central government—why, may we not ask, should we be sent to New-York to buy, why not send us to New Orleans?—does no ocean burst its waves along our shores? If so, why does no independent commerce whiten the deep with its canvas? Simply because it is against the laws of both the federal and State governments for a Southern resident to conduct it. But certainly, we do know that nothing else yet has been suggested that is worthy of approval even, and as all of the amendments to the Constitution, which the wit of men could suggest, have, so far as we are to judge the future by the past, to depend upon popular opinion in the Northern States for their virtue, and as we see clearly, that the majority of the general government, in both branches, must soon be so overwhelming as to dethrone every idea of even a contest between the Northern and Southern sec-

tions of the confederacy, unless the interference of the governments of the Southern States can be made available, no means of safety can be found within the Confederation for the people of the South.

The quarrel is really between the people and the States; of one section as against the other; and the disorder is of that character which must be reached, and can only be reached by State action. Cooperation is desirable between the Southern States; but there must be action by some one before the rest can act, and as Virginia is advantageously situated for foreign commerce, and a border State, she ought to act first; but that is not a reason why no other State should act. But, whatever State may act first, her prosperity will be so signal as that, all the rest, from mere interest, will follow.

Who could measure the effects of a free port at Charleston, Savannah, Baltimore, Mobile, New-Orleans, Norfolk, or Wilmington? And what is said of Virginia may be said of all the States in which these cities are situated. The people would pay not a dollar beyond the sums they now pay, and the Southern States which surround them, and who sought their market, would, of course, be compelled, if they participated in the benefits, to adopt the same course of action. For instance: if Tennessee bought of Charleston, she would refund the duties, or be made to pay them, as she is now. Free trade between the States of the South and the balance of the world (excepting the Northern States) would be a stroke of policy far more efficient than platforms or constitutions, made to be broken. The pabulum of fanaticism, which is the commerce of the country, being gone from the Yankees, its life would be terminated, and peace, not discord, follow.

PRACTICAL AND STATISTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Taking the practical question and illustrating its operations in Virginia, we now have an import direct trade all told of only \$1,079,056 by the returns of 1858. Of this, \$459,792 paid duty, \$619,264 was free; but we shall start with the round sum of......\$1,000,000

	the round sum of	
\$200,000	and predicate the statement upon the supposition that the first year we should import that sum of duty-paying goods at 20 per cent	
750,000 300,000	Taking the goods which would come coastwise to us from all sources through Yankee channels at \$30,000,000; this allows \$11,154,000 to come through other channels. A tax the first year on this sum of 2½ per cent. would yield	
\$450,000 200,000	This item of	
250,000 1,250,000 800,000	And leave the sum of \$250,000 to go into the State Treasury. The second year the tax would be 5 per cent., which would necessarily reduce the receipts coastwise; and it is only just to bottom our calculations on \$25,000,000; the receipts will be, at 5 per cent Deduct State revenue as now, of about	
950,000 1,000,000	The duties on even, say \$5,000,000 at 20 per cent	

But we must go on to the third lations see its effects fully, and \$20,000,000, coastwise upon we 10 per cent., say	the third y	ear we should collect	ould have, say t a State tax of	
Left to be applied 'toward refu which we would suppose would which at 20 per cent. is	reach, in all	probabilit	y, \$10,000,000,	\$1,700,000
We would then have at the end	and the man		o attraction to	300,000 ne following
table, viz.:	Amro 000	01	35 11	000 000 000
let year's receipts	\$750,000	21 per c	ent	25,000,000
2d " "	1,250,000 2,000,000	10 "	*********	
State tax, 3 years off	4,000,000 900,000			The state of the s
Balance	\$3,100,000			

To be used toward refunding duties as stated above—the probable sum against the system for three years, after refunding all the duties paid by our importers on say \$10,000,000 of imports paying duty, to which we must add the articles which pay no duties, and delivering to the State revenue the same tax now collected from this source, would be only \$100,000, and making our ports entirely free; and this is done with such apparent ease and plausibility that the scheme should commend itself to the consideration of the most enlightened minds. If we would progress farther than the third year, we can see nothing beyond the simple result of making the ports of the State free, and resorting in fact to direct taxation for the support of the federal government; or we may regulate the amount to be refunded to our own importers by the amount collected on the Yankee goods, and making the system support itself. Certainly we shall bring into existence a sure means of regaining our independence. through the channel by which we have lost it, at the same time destroying a policy so potent as that it has dethroned the virtue of the Republic. For the protective policy was the prime cause of New-England supremacy and wealth, and without this wealth fanaticism would have had a sickly existence. The legislature of Virginia proposed a tax of one per cent. on all goods brought into the State for sale, except imports direct and goods produced in the State, and then a special license upon a given number of articles. which would have furnished the means for refunding the duties paid by our importers; this would simplify the accounts; but the whole subjects are thrown together here for the purpose of illustrating the principle. The table and all of the figures are approximations, and can only be fully seen when brought into positive action.

The system would do more than cut up fanaticism—it would bring back the States to the exercise of their reserved powers, which would be healthful; for a powerful man, who exercises his body or his mind but little, if any, he is either a corpulent idler or without useful employment. He seeks some mischief-making vocation, in which the duties of others are the most constant subjects of discussion in his own mind, without ever asking himself his own duty to himself or his duty to his Maker.

So far as Virginia is concerned, the present loss annually to her people, for the want of direct trade, is fully six millions of dollars, or equivalent to a debt, as has been stated by others, of \$100,000,000. These suggestions are given for what they are worth, and are left to find their own way amidst the sundering of parties, the distortions and throes of an immense power, controlled by the most despicable of passions, in which well-grounded fears may be engendered for the safety of a Republic, bottomed on principles that are now assuming antagonistical attitudes. That man always finds an independent domicil for himself at maturity, has been the constant testimony of all history: that States or nations should do the same thing, is not unreasonable.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

But I retreat from the contemplation of that result among the States of the American confederation, only because it may give to these opinions and suggestions, the bias of a political disquisition, when my only object is to suggest another expedient more consonant with the spirit of the age in which we live, and less likely to interrupt that peace which we ought not unnecessarily to endanger; although we are not certain that at last we can escape the use of those forces in which carnage and slaughter are made to settle disputes of almost every character. For if the Union means states or nations united, that condition of things does not now really exist, and, if it does in name, time will dissolve the connection, and we need not trouble ourselves about that matter; and this will occur as surely as that injuries beget hatred, and that hatred will find the road to revenge, independent of these reasons. What possible reason can any man who lives in Florida have for burdening himself with the paying of taxes to benefit a man in Iowa? Or what possible concern can the affairs of a lumberman in Maine have with a hoosier in Can a Virginia merchant feel any very acute interest in a Vermont sheep-raiser? What care does the San Francisco merchant take over the concerns of the citizens of Kansas? What interest can a citizen of Minnesota have in the citizens of South Carolina, unless we are certain of a millenium in the political affairs of the New World, and all the descendants of Adam, because they have heard Fourth of July orations of a very unique character superbly wrought up, with the American eagle full outspread. We cannot be certain of any very prolonged continuance of the present disorders. Why man has separated into families and nations need only be asked to assure us that the getting of our letters and news-

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papers out of the post-office, while we contribute one sixth of all we produce, for this inestimable privilege, will not prevent the same causes from bringing along a remedy. Man has not altered, and I do not think the race we belong to is more submissive than the Italians, the Irish, or the Hungarians. There are many causes of dissatisfaction that the Union salve wont soothe, although applied by skilful hypocrites in the shape of the political charlatans that now rule us. One of two things must occur. We must find purer and better men for our State governments, or we must consent to a change wrought for us by the cupidity and venality of the ruling political classes in the States, and among the people of the North. And as all improvement begins by self-examination, let every man ask himself his duty, and fearlessly discharge it. If we have a few more such legislatures as the last, nothing will be left of us, in Virginia, but an enormous public debt. It is now some \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000.

We seem to regard everything complete by coming into a political meeting, and we have as their production mountains of resolutions, magazines of unread political speeches and essays, and warehouses filled with constitutions for all mankind, and we seem to be quietly awaiting to hear the last trump, possibly we shall be assembled in a convention, and earnestly urging the archangel to hold off until the convention agrees on a platform, "for just last night," it will be said, "there was a caucus, and as soon as the speaker now up has concluded his demonstration of the exact agreement between the resolutions of '98-'99 and the platform, the vote will be taken, and then all parties will be ready for the final judgment." Can it be possible for such contemptible trash to exercise the time and talents of so many worthless men with capabilities for objecting, but without the wisdom for suggesting anything useful for our State, and with not a single thought of a practical or useful character, without destroying. every vestige of self-respect, specially when we recollect that it is by such men, and such means and measures, the United States are governed? And particularly is this the state and condition of Vir-The men of property and education fly from political meetings, as they would from a pest-house, and betake themselves to their homes and firesides, leaving the meeting to be dealt with as the leaders wish. And so it is in the towns. The result is plain—from the highest officer down through all the channels, one frightful mass of intrigue, chicanery and trick exists, in which the most skilful mountebank is the most respected and esteemed. All parties are alike, because all are fighting for the same end-to get the loaves and fishes. But behind and with them come the corroding footsteps of anarchy and despotism. Against them we can only throw up the bulwarks of that morality which springs from Christianity, and by consequence we ought to discard the indifferent, the ignorant, the worthless, and the immoral, and all that class of hypocrites and parasites that infest every corner of the State, and feed on some one

other than themselves. Poverty is no crime, but idleness and indolence are not virtues—and, indeed, if anything is immoral, it is the eating of the bread of idleness, and the feasting on that which we do not earn by our own labor.

Within a very few months I have seen here in Richmond, in political meetings, enough to disgust any man of sense with the whole system, if the want of patriotism, and an entire absence of even dig-

nified deportment, could disgust him.

Or we may contemplate another event of its probability. may entertain very clear opinions, in which we shall witness Virginia and the Northern slave States, in which there is certainly the appearance of a moral conviction that the institution of slavery is not worth preserving, giving up their negroes and joining the Northern States in preference to the Southern States-leaving the course of the slave States south of us to be shaped by the principle that African slavery is a safer basis for liberty than free white labor. Events seem to render us the unsteady advocates of contending passions and principles, in which we find the course of population to be fast dissipating our weight in the federal government. As we are in the slave States now, the possessors of a population of 9,664,656, in all, 6,185,477 white persons, while the free States have 13,367,591 of whites; and by the voting of 1856, our relations were, Southern votes, 1,090,246, to Northern votes, 2,958,558. In the trans-Alleghany district, in Virginia, there are slaves 8,000, to a population of 195,483 of all others. Already we must see that another constitution is to be formed for the State, so as to tax negroes as property and not as persons. Adding this spur of the most potent character to hasten the expulsion from the State of the slave population, which has stood almost stationary for now thirty years, while, in 1830, as stated by John Thompson Brown, in his speech, January, 1832, the population of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, was 5,567,693 souls; south, 7,288,714 souls. In 1870, how will the relations be for the North, all of 30,000,000, and the South certainly not more than 15,000,000? In this State the white population, in ten years, has increased about 350,000, or from 740,858 in 1840, to 1,087,928 in 1859. Coming events warn us that we should weigh our action, as we are not without a powerful element of selfdestruction, constantly on the increase, and so much more skilful than the falsely-called conservatives that infest the whole of the slaveholding portion of the State, that we ought to look about us for the road of safety to ourselves and others. This lies in an independent commerce, not manufactures, for commerce is generous and open-handed, and is genial; but manufacturing is cramping and contracted. We have the elements for the first; for the latter we are not well stocked with the proper labor. The first is necessary to the agriculture of the slave States, and it is safe, provided it is with foreigners direct; but through the Yankee, anti-slavery States of the North, it is unsafe to our property, and degrading to us; and

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while we thus remain their colonies, our country will not prosper, nor will our property be safe, nor will the generous earth on which we live give us the comforts and luxuries we ought to derive from tilling it, especially, if we fail to reform our own laws so as to invite back that which we have in blindness and folly driven away to enrich our enemies.

DEGRADING SUBSERVIENCY OF SOUTHERN LEADERS.

Our course fills our enemies with evidence, perfectly unmistakable, that we are a degraded and dispirited people. This evidence, so far as regards Virginia and her officials, is given us in the pertinacity with which our Senators and Congressmen hold on to their places, as well as the course of the Virginia legislature in 1850 and in 1860. These circumstances disclose to us absolute craven-heartedness in the principals; and, if we may withhold the accusation of dishonor from the Senators of 1850, it is because we are sure of a public Southern sentiment, in which the willingness to hold office and place, at any sacrifice of personal conviction of duty, is not despicable; for to the last extremity they submit and hold while the retention of the place is considered not dishonorable in them. Surely, the Senators could have said to the State legislature, if you will falsify your words, we will not represent you. The Northern States witness this, and they understand and despise us, as the blustering coward always is, and must be, without respect. There was a time when Virginia, like her contemporary, Bessie Miller, in "The Pirate" of Sir Walter Scott, who helped out her subsistence by selling favorable winds to mariners, and to whom they paid a sort of tribute with a feeling betwixt jest and earnest, but that day is gone. Our resolutions are no longer needed-these idle words will bring nothing in the present day, although we do speak of Washington, &c.; and, like monks, who have the country formerly owned by the Roman warriors and statesmen, counting beads around the Colosseum, we can only expect the passers-by, who look upon us, to say, with melancholy regret, the change is truly a great one, within a short time. Within the last ten years, our legislators have begun the business of plundering the State treasury, and so popular is this business, that our recent and present State officers do manage to get our State bonds into the market nominally at par, when nobody else can sell them at more than about \$92 in the one hundred. The last general assembly appropriated many millions without a dollar in the treasury, the money to be borrowed at par, our bonds being worth only \$92 in the hun-True, in some instances, they did meet the violation of the law absolutely themselves, by giving to internal improvement companies the State bonds at par-an unknown currency to both our constitution and laws, and which any chancellor would declare usury, if the bonds were passed from A., a citizen, to B., another citizen, for his note at par, while the absolute market value was only \$92. These operations cost the present holders, in many instances infants and

widows, of the present State debt of \$30,000,000, about \$3,000,000. When, in a state, morality and common honesty are thrown away, cowardice is near by, and anything other than integrity and bravery may be anticipated. We are no longer worthy of respect as a people, and soon all personal honor will depart from our midst; for the State being, as a money dealer, a new subject for brokers to fleece and prey upon, our legislators and public officers mere technical mountebanks, the grievous sore must infest every household and fireside.

During the discussion last winter upon the special license bill, reported by the committee of finance, for taxing Yankee products, I heard the value of principles denied which had been employed by Napoleon I., the greatest mind of the world for the last three centuries, and endorsed and acted on by Jefferson-only a lesser tower of intellectual supremacy, because his theatre was a different one. The silence of history may not exalt these dissenters from the use of our true remedy. The reprobation of posterity must await the men who, palsied with fear, abandoned for Virginia the key position in the face of an advancing foe—for her soil was polluted, and all her sisters said, "We we will follow your lead." And, as if determined to add the curse of bluster to ignorance and imbecility, they sent off and bought some arms-about all of which the Northern States and people care about as much as they do about the bleating of a goat on the Himalaya mountains, so long as they enjoy our trade and commerce, and the use of our surplus funds; and this they have, and will keep, under our present laws. The army of politicians which now exist must be superseded by better materials—and they are to be found in every part of the State—and a body of men must be sent to the capital of Virginia who would have suffered themselves to have been cut to atoms before they would have permitted Ohio and Iowa, and thirteen other Northern States, deliberately to insult all our State, and openly contemned every pretension which Virginia claimed as an equal, especially after the governor of Virginia, instead of cutting off all official connection with Ohio and Iowa, for the failure on the part of their governors to obey a summons to deliver criminals within their reach, had referred the question to the legislature. The remedy the people of Virginia can apply, but I think all of us have much to do. Prejudices have to be overcome, reforms must be perfected, a state policy, of an entirely different sort from that which has heretofore prevailed, must be adopted; and to do this, resistance must take the place of submission in the hearts of our people.

I have advocated for many years a discriminating tax on Northern products and importations (that is to say, that upon the sale of these in Virginia there should be a heavier tax than that levied on Southern products and Southern importations) and my object in this letter has been to illustrate the value of this course, and to show that we can, without violating any obligation, use the means thus collected to refund to our importers the duties or taxes which may have been paid by them to the federal government, thus making the towns of

the State free ports practically, and bringing down, at one stroke, the whole superstructure of Northern commerce. I think it is the weapon which prudence and wisdom command us to use. poration taxes, I think, should be levied on real estate alone, for all city purposes. I have heretofore urged the cutting of our moneyed institutions off from using their means to foster Northern commerce. I have indicated the remodelling of the pilot laws of this State. These suggestions are as applicable to the other Southern States as they are here. Some will say these are small matters, and can do no good. You must recollect the one levy of 1 per cent. on the goods sold in Virginia last winter, as proposed in our general tax law, and to the defeat of which I have elsewhere referred. We were told that such a course would break up all our large merchants. If it would have done this, and our Senators seemed to believe it, then, certainly, the levy of the six taxes (three State and three corporation) amounting to from three per cent. to three thirty-eight one hundredths on each hundred dollars (if the goods are imported or made in Virginia, then only one quarter of one per cent. less), average of all goods passing through the hands of wholesale jobbers and retailers in Norfolk, Alexandria, and Petersburg, must account, to a great extent, for the grass which has for so long a time found root in their streets. The average in Alexandria is quite three eighths, Norfolk nearly the same, but in Petersburg it is not so much. Is there one of you that would send your corn, worth one dollar per bushel, to Fredericksburg, where we will suppose the charges were one cent on each bushel more than it is in Richmond, for any local purpose? I think not. And here is reason sufficient to say, if it was in our favor, it would control us. Is there one of you that would rest satisfied if you knew your State taxed the citizens of Hanover twentyfive cents the ton on each ton of plaster that you used, and applied that tax nowhere else? and yet your pilot laws do thus operate, as between Alexandria and Richmond, by the law of the last session even, as you may find by reference to the prices current of this article of plaster, at Alexandria and Richmond. Vessels from the British provinces being allowed to go to Alexandria at a charge of seven cents the ton for a whole year, which is, on a plaster vessel, only twenty-one dollars, and she will make about eight trips, and draw about eleven feet, while the same sized (say three hundred tons) vessel, trading to your market town, Richmond, would pay seventyseven dollars, out and in, or thirty-eight dollars fifty cents each way, each trip, and on the eight trips six hundred and sixteen dollars, or twenty-five cents per ton as pilotage to Richmond, while it would be less than one cent, to Alexandria.

NO NATION IN ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES HAS LOST ITS TRADE AND SAVED ITS LIBERTY.

Two things are necessary to a trade—a buyer and a seller—any local burden on either, is detrimental to both. If any one of you

was made to pay one per cent. to your next neighbor yearly, on your farm and negroes, your neighbor would die richer by many thousands, than you would. We have an illustration; at the beginning of this century, the Northern States were comparatively thinly settled, and a barren, cold, inhospitable climate chilled an ungenerous soil. Yet they have grown rich, and it has been made out of just such acts of folly as I have been calling your attention to, committed by ourselves, superadded to the action of the federal government. As to who will be President, or what platform is adoptedthese are of but little moment in curing the evil; you had as well attempt to cure a courtesan, by giving her a new bonnet, as to expect to heal our evils by making a President of any kind. Any or all of the candidates, or none, may be elected upon any and every platform under our present laws; we of the South, are merely laboring to build the free States of the North up, and while we are thus employed, he who suggests a check, must encounter that venal cowardly crowd who, as they labor for their masters, shout about the Union, while they are conscience-stricken and affrighted, lest they may be made to defend a State they never loved. These Union-savers now, are in some instances, the descendents of the friends of Mexico in the last war, the friends of England in the war of 1812, and tories in 1776, and will be found hesitating whether they will join the Northern free States, or the Southern slave States, when the disintegration takes place, and that day is upon us now; for it is not now, whig or democrat, federalist or republican, but shall Virginia defend the institutions of the South or not? Will she be a Southern State, or await the action of her Northern revilers and join them virtually, by refusing to act with the slave States? We seem to await our doom silently and in sullen indifference, and apparently will go to execution with pinioned arms, and all within threescore years and ten from the date of our existence as a confederation of equals, under a written constitution. Every mind sees that something is radically

If I have suggested a remedy, let us try it Certain it is we are drifting every hour to the lower and lower depths of inferiority. This should not be our condition. I wish to see these measures tried; because, instead of being without commerce, we should then have it! No nation, in ancient or modern times, has ever lost its trade and retained its liberty. Seven years has elapsed and not a French vessel has weighed anchor at this port. Out of an annual consumption of forty millions of the products of other States and nations, we import for ourselves only one million. The difference between the two sections of the United States, commercially considered is very great. See these figures for 1858, as to the trade of each Section with foreign nations:

Southern exports ...

.....\$250,000,000 Northern imports 185,000,000 Northern exports Southern imports 88,000,000

.. 158,000,000

Our consumption of all descriptions of goods for the entire South. bottoming the calculations on the ratio of \$25 per head, will be seen to be \$241,613,900, of which \$208,613,900 come through the Yankee States, and are produced by them. The duties absolutely to be refunded on the imports now direct to Southern ports cannot be above four millions of dollars, even supposing the relations of the free and dutiable articles to be the same as they are at the other ports north of us. But the official tables disclose that about one half of the goods imported into Southern ports are free, which will be accounted for from the following facts; and the higher the duties the greater the temptation to frauds such as there are now daily practised in every duty-paying article: For instance, a merchant in Richmond is the importer of one hundred blankets, which cost him one dollar each; he pays twenty cents duty on each. The maker, residing in England, sends on consignment the same article to New-York, and invoices them as costing ninety cents, and pays duty at twenty per cent., one hundred and eight cents; add the ten cents as profit made on the sale to the Richmond man, and they will be landed in New-York at one hundred and eighteen cents. Now, all things being equal, this inequality exists between the large market and the small, but put our State and corporation taxes on, and the inequality is increased. If, therefore, we would place our trader on the same footing, even, we must remove all unnecessary burdens, and put the burden from off our own direct trader on to the shoulders of the coastwise This would be fair and right, but it is idle to reason on these propositions further, as we are to decide simply whether we will try the only retaliatory measures that promise success against fifteen free States, who say they will not obey their constitutional obligations, nor respect the rights of the Southern States and people; if no other results follow, we will regain our commerce, an object of the very first importance, and unite the South; but it may perpetuate the Confederation, if we desire it, as we can repeal our acts when our rights are respected. Certain it is that the present condition of things cannot continue.

If, in the advocacy of these propositions, containing, as I certainly think, the true line of action for the South, I have used so much space, it has been with the hope of commending the subject to the candid and impartial consideration of other minds. We must do something—and, although Truth is slow in her course, yet the fact that the agriculturists (as I recognise in some of you private gentlemen who till the soil) are understanding that they are plundered out of the proceeds of their crops, and that it is your labor which must be taken to feast and fatten your slanderers and revilers and murderers, through the agency of a government of your own creation, and that the means of redress are in the hands of your own representatives and agents, in your own State legislature; and that the fact that they will not raise a finger to lighten your burdens, but put additional burdens on you, is beginning to attract your attention

speaks volumes in advocacy of a measure which, in its course in this State, has been slow in its progress; but which, I hope, is as certain of triumph as we are now advocating it. True, some inconvenience may, in particular States, result from this course of action; but what is that when compared to the loss of property annually taking place, and the open indifference and contempt which are exhibited in all of the anti-slavery States of the North?—and what is the inconvenience to the loss absolutely resulting to the South, upon her crops of sugar, rice, tobacco, wheat, and cotton, which is more than as much as the entire direct importation of foreign goods now made in the whole South?

ART, VII.-GREECE AND ENGLAND.*

THE little work mentioned in the note below, of some 240 pages, is from the press of Harper & Brothers, New-York. It is equally valuable as a school-book for the young, and as a compendium or grammar of history for learned adults. We have seen no work that comprises so much valuable historical information in so small a space. The style is correct, perspicuous, and concise. Its details, however, are too much abridged, too naked, too concise, to admit of dramatic effect. It does not, like Goldsmith's Rome, interest the young reader by its well-told stories. 'Tis not a book for the holidays, but for the school-room. Children will not read it of their own accord, but must be tasked, and required to read it. So much the better, for they thereby learn to control their attention, and discipline their minds to study. The discipline of the school-room furnishes us with the key to knowledge, and that is most that it does furnish. No one can learn Grecian or other history from a single book. The reading of travels, biography, geography, and the study of languages, must be combined with historical reading, in order to acquire knowledge that shall be either useful or ornamental. Such a little work as this is very valuable in exciting a taste and curiosity for such reading, but far more valuable in aiding us to generalize, comment, and embody information derived from various other sources.

It should be the first and the last book in Grecian history. It is indispensable for young and old, and no family should be without it. The young will not understand it, nor can they understand grammar of any kind, for grammar is the generalization and philosophy of facts, and we must learn the facts in separate detail, before we can generalize, digest, grammaticize, and assimilate them. In all education, grammar is the first thing learned, the last thing understood. We get it by heart in boyhood, and only learn its uses and application, in manhood. Now, we think, it is useless to learn the

^{*} A Smaller History of Greece. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D.
† We have seen an unpublished letter of John Randolph, in which he speaks of Goldsmith's as the very hest history of Rome!

grammar of languages, because nature but teaches that. Despite of ourselves we learn the grammar of language pari passu with its vocabulary. The negro child of six years old understands English grammar far better than the most learned professor understands Greek grammar, although the negro never heard of a nominative case, an indicative mood, or a pluperfect tense. The professor understands grammatical nomenclature, the negro boy understands and practises grammar itself. He speaks grammatically by force of nature, just as he walks and chews his food grammatically, without knowing a word of anatomy, mechanical forces, natural philosophy, or dentistry. The grammar of geography and history must be learned from books, because nature does not teach it. History and geography cannot be learned separately. He who would learn one must learn both. Few learn them, because their time at school is taken up in attempting to learn scientifically, grammar, lexicography, and rhetoric. Our system of education needs reform.

It was a standing anecdote with an uncle of ours, that while travelling he stopped at a tavern, and the tavern-keeper being very vain of the eleverness of his son, brought him out to read in the dictionary, which, he said, he considered the very best reading-book. Times have sadly changed. What was a good joke has become an

approved practice.

The Yankee teachers made our children get dictionary by heart. We protested against it—declared we never owned an English dictionary, and never looked into one ten times in our life. But all would not do; for no married man can resist the appeal—"Oh! you know our children must do as other people's children do." We had another reason for submitting. We admire the Spartan mode of education, that is in training children to doing what it is painful to do. "Tis the only way to make hardy, industrious, enterprising men of them. Even free negroes bound out, in early life, and turned to hard labor until twenty-one, continue through life to be useful and industrious laborers. Labor has become a habit, or second nature with them.

The little work, kindly sent to us by the Messrs. Harper, has given rise to a train of reflection and speculation as to the future destinies of Greece, which will form the subject of this essay.

The number, the magnitude, and the high civilization of the colonies of ancient Greece, is the most striking and instructive phenomenon in her history. These colonies were all established on the "squatter sovereignty" principle. They were independent, self-governing nations or communities from the start. We wonder the Douglas men never cite these examples. Yet, though independent, they never lost their attachment to their mother state. Speaking the same language, being of the same blood, and having the same wants, manners, customs, laws, and institutions, the mother state and the colonies, in Asia, Africa, and Europe, kept up the most intimate relations, and carried on extensive trade. In was the trade

with her colonies that chiefly enriched Greece, and advanced her civilization; for the colonies, especially those of Asia Minor, were as distinguished for learning, and for art, as the mother-country. The trade, and consequently the civilization of the world, then, were confined to the countries lying on the Mediterranean, and to those like Persia, on the route from the Mediterranean to India. Greece and her colonies were so situated as to command not only the trade of the Mediterranean and Euxine region, but in a great measure, that of the interior of Asia and of India. Egypt, Phœnicia, Carthage, had in turn, each been made wealthy, powerful, and enlightened, by their trade. Again, in the middle ages, Venice, Genoa, Spain, and Portugal, taking advantage of their commanding situations, rose to wealth, power, and distinction, by the Mediterranean and overland Indian trade. The discovery of America, and of the ocean route to India, gave new directions and facilities to trade. After these discoveries England found herself best situated to command the trade of the world, and she boldly and energetically took advantage of her situation. The Mediterranean nations could vie with her neither in the Indian nor the American trade, for both India and America were more readily and cheaply accessible to England than to them. We thus see the same physical causes building up great nations, in ancient, in mediæval, and in modern times. We may safely infer the future from so many examples in the past. Those nations will become most wealthy, powerful, and enlightened, who occupy the most commanding situations for carrying on the trade and commerce of the world. We have seen that command of situation depends, in great measure, in changes and improvements in the means of intercommunication. The discovery of the mariners' compass, gave to England the command of the ocean, the commerce of the world, and has made her the wealthiest, the most powerful, and the most enlightened of modern nations. She stands toward the modern world, as old Greece and her colonies stood toward the ancient world. Her location is best for conducting the trade of the world.

But steam is about to give new routes and directions to trade, and consequently to build up new centres of trade. It is cheaper to transport merchandise by ships around the Cape of Good Hope to Europe, than to carry it on camels' backs overland, although the came's travel over only a tenth the distance traversed by the ships; but railroads from the Levant to India, would carry goods in one twentieth the time, and at half the price that ships do. Railroads and electric telegraphs will pervade the whole earth, but especially will they be established on such routes as that from India to the Mediterranean, which ever has been and ever will be the most frequented route of human travel. Railroads will be constructed from the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, and the Levant, to the Tigris and Euphrates, to the Persian Gulf, and to India. These roads, of themselves, would break up or impair the English oceanic route, around the Cape. In addition to this, a ship canal will be constructed

across the Isthmus of Suez, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red sea. This will give the Mediterranean nations, and especially Greece, the monopoly of Asiatic trade. England will be cut out from Asia. Soon, very soon, this state of things will occur. Louis Napoleon has said his empire is peace. He means the arts of peace. The Druses not only furnish him a pretext, but will justify him in the eyes of all human and Christian men, in seizing on, and governing a country, that cannot govern itself. France, in conjunction with Russia, should take possession of Asiatic Turkey. When a nation becomes incompetent to establish and maintain a government, that effectually defends and preserves the lives and property of its subjects, it is rightful and incumbent on other nations to Interfere in its social and governmental affairs, and if necessary, to conquer and to subjugate it. Nay more, if the people of such conquered country be barbarous or semi-civilized, the victors should seize upon most of the lands, and reduce the natives to a state of serfdom or modified slavery. Barbarians cannot be coaxed into civilization. 'Tis only the rule of a master that can compel them to lay aside their indolent habits, and adopt the ways of civilized life. Extermination or slavery is the certain fate of inferior races when subjected by superior ones. If left nominally free, competition in the fields of industry, skill, and trade, with the superior race, gradually, but surely, exterminates them. The old usage of enslaving the conquered, provided they be of an inferior race, is the most humane way of treating them. The inferior and mixed races of Asia, Africa, and South America will all be conquered, in 'time, by the Europeans and North Americans. Unless some system of slavery, or serfdom, or if privileged and subject castes be established-unless the conquerors be made guardians, rulers, or masters of the conquered—the latter will expel their victors, or be, like American Indians, gradually exterminated. The civilized nations of the earth are successfully engaged in subduing the uncivilized. 'Tis time they should ascertain what is best to be done with them after they are subjugated. Keeping large standing armies in a subject state would be more oppressive than ordinary domestic slavery, and such armies would never civilize the conquered race. English civilization was brought about by Norman masters. But this is aside from our subject. We repeat, that it is obvious, that the old lines of trade, by sea ard by land, are about to be revived, with a new sea line added to them, by means of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, when Greece, Italy, France, Spain, and other Mediterranean countries, will occupy more favorable positions for trade than England. Looking at the map, the reader will perceiver, that Greece and the islands around her, will occupy a more advantageous position for carrying on the trade and commerce of the Eastern hemisphere than any other country whatever-she once, almost monopolized that trade and commerce. The circumstances that enabled her to do so, are about to arise again. The old routes and channels of trade are to be reopened.

The character of her people has always been, in great measure, determined by her position. Greeks have ever been fond of maritime and mercantile pursuits; and when they could do no better, have been the boldest and most successful pirates in the world. The Greek lives between seas and mountains, and acquiring a bold and adventurous character from his every-day pursuits, whether by land or by water, he needs little drilling to become an excellent soldier, seaman, robber, or pirate. The modern Greeks carry on trade up the Black Sea, and are best situated to supply Austria and Russia with the products of Southern Asia, Africa, and of Southern The fact that the king of Greece belongs to the royal blood of Europe has introduced him into the family of civilized nations. His court is full of Germans, Frenchmen and other forreigners. She is ready to take immediate advantage of all new avenues of trade, which her position will command; but if she were not, merchants would flock to her, so soon as the new routes of trade to India are opened up.

It is very strange, and seems almost providential, that all at once the Mediterranean countries have awaked from a long lethargy. Spain, Italy, and Greece, have taken a new stand in civilization. Napoleon says, "his empire is peace," and France is successfully cultivating the arts of peace. Algiers, under French dominion, has

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become a civilized state.

It looks as if Providence had brought about this state of things, in order that these nations should, by means of modern discoveries, connect by steam and the telegraph the whole Eastern hemisphere into a single civilized and Christianized body. Steam and cannon are the "human inventions," the missionaries, that are to spread civilization and Christianity throughout the world. What we have done in Texas, in New-Mexico, and California, will be done with the half-civilized everywhere. A little effusion of blood will open the way for the empire of better and superior races. Asiatics and Africans must be conquered before they can be civilized, but the conquest need be attended with little bloodshed; and the reign of law and order which such conquests will inaugurate, will, by preventing crime and civil commotions, compensate in a single year for all the sufferings which they may have occasioned. War has been too universal, not to have been designed by Providence as an instrument for the attainment of human good.

No nation has prosecuted more industriously, skilfully, and successfully, all the modern improvements in locomotion and intercommunication, than England. So far, she has greatly increased her wealth and power, by means of these improvements. Yet soon, very soon, she will find herself shorn of her strength, her glory, and her wealth, by the very means that, heretofore, have promoted her well being, extended her trade and dominion, and increased her wealth. On the one side we have shown that the Mediterranean nations will soon successfully compete with her in the trade of

Southern Asia. Whether she retain her Indian dominions or not the trade thence must, ere long, be carried either by direct over, land routes to the Levant, or by the Red sea, and a ship canathrough the isthmus of Suez. Greece, Italy, Southern France, and Spain, will become the entrepôts of that trade, and from their seaports, not from London or Liverpool, will the rich products of the

East be dispersed throughout Christendom.

On the other side, California and Oregon will almost cut her off from the trade of Japan, China, and the islands of the Pacific. Spain and Portugal will probably, ere long, more than divide with ber the trade of the western coast of Africa, for distance, although a trifling consideration with sailing vessels, is all-important with steamships. Each day a steamer consumes near a thousand dollars worth of coal, and for long trips has room for little other freight than her coal. When once steam takes, generally, the place of wind as a propeller of ships, England will find herself an out of the way place, badly situated for conducting the trade of the world. Her trade with the United States, already begins to be shared with the other nations of Europe. Our cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, grain and meats, are daily finding new markets. We are slowly discovering that England can manufacture faster and cheaper than other countries, simply because she manufactures worse. There is nothing tasteful, artistic, or elaborate, in her productions. Power, not skill, distinguishes her work. Were her manufactures excellent in quality as they are great in quantity, they might, for a long while, sustain her trade, but unfortunately for her they are the worst in Europe, not only because more hastily and carelessly turned out, but because Englishmen have no love of art, no taste for the beautiful.

England could stand up against a world in arms, but she nor any other country can stand up against a change in the line of trade. It was trade that built up Nineveh, Babylon, Thebes, Palmyra, Athens, Corinth, and all the great cities of the Past, and diversion of trade that caused their ruin and their downfall.

We can almost fancy we see those old cities, under the magic influence of steam, starting from their tombs into new and vigorous life, and many modern cities taking their places in the long sleep of

ruin and decay.

We entertain no ill-feeling toward England, but, on the contrary, respect and admire her. We only undertake to predict her future, from a careful study of the lessons of the past.

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ART, VIII.—SOUTHERN PATRONAGE TO SOUTHERN IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Chapter V.

From 1828 to 1833 there was great excitement at the South, and a dissolution of the Union threatened, on account of the tariff imposed for the protection of Northern manufactures and Northern industry, at the expense of the planting interest of the South. Many of our most prominent men at that time wore full suits of homespun, in place of broadcloth, determined to carry out, as far as possible, non-intercourse with the Yankees. The diffusion of this spirit was so general that the Northern people became alarmed, for it really looked like a determination on the part of the Southern people to take a practical action, and care for themselves.

In 1833, Vaucluse factory, which had been destroyed by fire, was re-built. The Saluda factory was also reared in that year, and soon after the De Kalb factory, at Camden, besides several factories in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The subscriptions to most of these establishments were prompted by the purest patriotism, and the subscribers deserved a better fate than befell them.

Among the subscribers to Vaucluse was General McDuffie, \$10,000; Col. Richard Cunningham, of Abbeville, \$5000, Hon. Mitchell King, of Charleston, \$5000; Col. Christian Breithaupt, \$10,000; — Seabrook, of Edisto Island, \$5,000; Paul Fitzsimons, \$5,000; St. John, of Augusta, \$5,000. The Saluda Company was composed of highly respectable and patriotic citizens about Columbia. The capital was raised by individual subscriptions, amounting to various sums, from \$25,000 downward. At that time everybody was alive to the subject of home industry and Southern manufactures, and such was the rage for advancing the prosperity of the South by that means, that if any one had ventured to predict a cessation of the excitement, or that the manufacturing establishments thus being reared would, in a few years, sink the capital invested, mainly from inability to find a home market for their products, he would have been looked on as a madman. Unfortunately for our country such was the case, and even up to the present time there are thousands of bales of Southern goods which are compelled to go to New-York to find Southern customers, and where they also find Southern capital to cash a note which a Northerner may take in payment from a Southerner for the purchase of Southern manufactured

This may seem strange to some, but it is true. Every financier in the country knows that capital concentrates in New-York from every portion of the Union, to shave mercantile paper, and this gives NewYork a power over every other commercial point. A man of straw there may sell a million of dollars' worth of goods a year with little or no risk. He makes a sale, and before the ink is dry on the note, he has it cashed through the agency of money sent from the South and West—from banks and money capitalists, who find it more profitable to shave in New-York the paper of a home-importing merchant, or manufacturer, than to make a legitimate loan to him on the spot, and thus facilitate an internal commerce, that would dispense with the necessity of Northern agents between our manufacturers and importers and consumers of the South. Here lies a monstrous barrier to Southern enterprise, which may not be overcome while the Union of the States exist.

The currents have been so long running, that a mighty stream is created, whose tributaries reach to the remotest corners of the Union. It is fast rising to a floodtide, and has already become so powerful and irresistible, that no ordinary checks can be successfully thrown in its way, and the only hope of staying the progress of the current, will be found in cutting off the springs which feed it, though small, when taken separately, collectively form the rushing stream. And this can be done by the consumers—they alone have the power, which we will endeavor to show in the course of these remarks.

The Graniteville Company is one of the manufacturing concerns which is an exception to the general rule. It has, however, felt seriously the embarrassment growing out of a want of home patronage. But the large money capital at the command of that company has relieved them from the necessity of throwing their goods on the Northern markets, to be sold for cash at any price that could be obtained. It had the advantage, too, of having large stockholders among the business men of Charleston, also, of enjoying in that city the good will of her wholesale merchants, who are among the best, most patriotic, and public-spirited men to be found anywhere.

As soon as the Graniteville goods appeared in market, they were taken hold of by the jobbing trade of Charleston, and pushed out into every point of the country, to which that trade reaches. There was scarcely a customer who purchased his supplies in Charleston, that did not carry home with him Graniteville shirting, sheeting, and The goods being uniform in quality, and well manufactured, of sound material, and better than Northern or English goods, were found to wear well, and never failed to make a permanent customer of any consumer who made a trial of them. They became so popular, that village and country merchants at various points in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, were compelled, by the demand of their customers, to keep them in store as a matter of necessity, however small the profit made on them. They became a leading article with the jobbing merchants of Charleston, in the dry goods line. (It may not be known to all our readers that almost every branch of merchandising has its leading article which is sold for little or no profit.)

In the hardware business, Ames' shovels and spades and Collins' axes are sold in large quantities, without profit. In the dry goods line, in Charleston, the Graniteville goods have taken the place of particular brands of New-England cotton goods. For years past they have been sold at cost (and in some instances below cost), with scarcely an effort to realize a profit, although the price paid in Charleston is the same paid by wholesale merchants in New-York. Some of the large houses in Charleston sell over thirty thousand dollars' worth each per annum of Graniteville goods, giving long credits and taking all the risk without any profit.

It is not surprising, then, that both wholesale and retail dealers should try to avoid the sale of Graniteville cloth, whenever they can induce the purchaser to take a Northern article on which he can make a profit. It has been a custom with some large dealers to hide their Graniteville goods, and only bring them out when they find the

customer determined to have nothing else.

porter and the manufacturer too.

The difficulty with Southern manufacturers is that they use a high priced, sound material, and make no attempt to cheapen their goods by reducing the quality. The manufacturer's price to large dealers soon becomes generally known, so that merchants find it hard to realize a profit on them, and consequently are careless about purchasing; and in many instances they avoid it altogether, and keep their shelves filled with domestics made far from home, on which they realize a profit, sold at the same price they would have to pay for home-made goods. Thus, the reader will perceive that the mercantile interests of the South are, in the main, directly adverse to the home manufactures, and that the moneyed interest is against the im-

How the importer is to be relieved is a most difficult task to devise, for the line of distinction between goods imported directly into the South and those which may come by the way of New-York, cannot be drawn, and the consumer must of necessity be left in the hands of the vender, and in many instances be deceived. If he buys from a country or village merchant, in whose integrity he can rely, he will have no means of ascertaining whether that merchant may not have been deceived by the wholesale dealer from whom he purchased. We will speak more at large on direct importations of foreign goods in future numbers, and proceed with domestic home manufactured goods. In this branch of trade the case is very different. Generally speaking, those goods are known and easily designated, and in order to cure the evil, which has grown out of a want of consumers for Southern manufactured goods, the consumers, each and every one of them, will have to make an unalterable determination not to purchase Northern-made goods while Southern make can be procured at fair prices.

Let every man whose custom is worth anything, and let the ladies, also, show their patrictism by giving the preference to home manufactures, whether it be for cotton or woollen cloth, a fine carriage or

buggy, or good substantial set of harness, or any other article commonly made at the South. Let them determine to patronize no merchant who does not keep for sale home-made goods, that the purchaser may have a choice after examining the goods and comparing prices. There is, in our opinion, more true patriotism among the ladies than the opposite sex, their lords and masters, and if they take the matter in hand, their aid will be invaluable. They might offer premiums for Southern-made ginghams, jeans, &c., or encourage their manufacture by putting them into common use.

If such was the case, our merchants would soon have their shelves filled with a good, substantial and beautiful Southern-made article, fit for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, and all would rejoice to see our ladies taking a lively and active interest in promoting domestic in-

dustry.

Chapter VI.

The want of home patronage to domestic industry at the South, is so indelibly marked on every page of the history of our progress in economic thrift, that the most obtuse must clearly see it, when the facts are set before him; and we trust that we shall be able to lay it so plainly open to public view as to cause the South to pause for a time, and take advantage of the present excited state of our country, in such a course of policy as will enable her to make amends for her past supineness, in protecting our own people in their efforts to supply

our wants by the products of home industry.

To show how careless we have been about such matters, and how little pains we have usually taken to look after our best interests by endeavoring to procure the best articles when we purchase, we will state the fact that the Graniteville factory was ten years in operation before their excellent and substantial goods were scarcely known in the district of Edgefield, in which it is situated. Until within the last two years, very few indeed have been sold so near home, and we doubt much if they can now be found on the shelves of one store out of every five in Edgefield. If it is not more convenient, it is more profitable for merchants to send to New-York for Yankee

fabrics not half as good.

It is a remarkable fact that Graniteville goods are more popular in

New-York and Philadelphia than at home.

Many villages in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, supply the country around them exclusively with these goods through

the Charleston trade.

Georgia plains and stripes stand prominently forth among the neglected articles of home manufacture. Is anything more glaring than the neglect of our own interest, in refusing to buy and use such articles as those named. It is a reproach on our practical good sense, that we have not always had a paying home demand for them.

Georgia stripes were so good an article, and so likely to supersede

all other goods of the kind, that they were immediately imitated by Northern manufacturers, and a much inferior article sent out to drive ours out of the market. The result was, that one Southern factory after another, either failed entirely, or was obliged to give up the making of stripes, until now, when our people are beginning to wake up, and see the error they committed in purchasing Yankee-made Georgia Stripes. (The demand just now for the genuine article cannot be supplied.) It was the same case with Georgia Woollen Plains (cotton warp and wool filling) which has, for a few years past, been supplied in large quantities by Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, South Carolina, and Alabama. Notwithstanding the faithful manner in which this article

was made, it was years getting a foothold.

But as soon as it began to be used by Southern customers, it was, like the stripes, counterfeited at the North, and thousands of bales sent out here made of cotton waste dyed and spun into yarn, and substituted for wool filling, with just wool or hair enough mixed in to make it smell of it when burnt. We were until lately at a loss to know what sort of wool the Yankees use to make Georgia plains It is a secret among themselves. We have on several occasions tried to separate the wool from the cotton in filling thread; but frequently have found no staple in either the cotton or the wool. poor as that article is, thousands of our Southern people have clothed their negroes with it. And so much has the competition worked against the sale of the honestly made half-woollen Georgia plains, that one of our most intelligent and enterprising Georgia manufacturers deemed it expedient, and adopted the plan, of mixing dyed cotton waste with his wool-contrary, we think, to sound policy, for the Southern people will most assuredly come to their senses in the course of time, and compensate those who have expended their capital and so faithfully spent their lives in industrious efforts to enable the South to stand on her own bottom.

We sometimes almost despair, and find ourselves ready to give up the South to Yankee rule, so far as the protection of domestic industry depends on a preference being given to home-made goods.

The indifference of Southern people is proverbial. Is it not a characteristic of the South, which is incurable? You may see it even in our exhibitions for the promotion of industry, and the advancement in the arts. It was very plainly shown at the last exhibition of the South Carolina Institute in the awarding of premiums.

We have heard the question frequently asked, what is meant by the complimentary gift sawarded by that Institute? We suppose them to convey the idea that the Institute is pleased with some small exhibitions of industry, not of sufficient importance to entitle them to a medal or diploma, which carry the seal of approbation of the institution.

In passing through the last fair, our attention was directed to two

elegant coaches, one made in Columbia, by Messrs. Brennan & Carroll, the other by John Artman, of Charleston. Also, a finely-made

buggy by the latter.

We could not help exulting, as we passed those three splendid specimens of Southern mechanical art and industry, that such things could be made at home, as well as anywhere else, and it cheered the heart to know that those three carriages made here, had saved the South two thousand dollars, and that they were evidences of much larger savings in future; and the thought was irresistible, that, if the Institute could afford it, such specimens of elegant home manufacture ought to be rewarded with a premium of fifty or a hundred dollars, at least. But looking over the list of premiums, we observe that the Columbia coach was awarded a silver medal, while Mr. Artman's splendid nine-hundred-dollar coach took a diploma. Pour encouragement; and a man by his side, Richard Lewis, of Charleston, received a silver medal for a carved Corinthian cap.

There were also three specimens (a bale of each) of Southern-made yarn sent to the fair from three different factories. Neither of the exhibitors of yarn received a premium, while Messrs. Cohen, Willis & Co., were awarded a silver medal for a box of Yankee ready-made

clothing.

In looking over the whole list of premiums, the impression is irre-sistibly made on our mind that things are not exactly as they should be, and that the South Carolina Institute is not carrying out the design for which it was organized, and for which the State has contributed fifteen thousand dollars.

With great deference to the excellent gentlemen who have the management of that institution, whom we know to be truly Southern in their feelings, we feel bound to give them a rap on the knuckles in

common with the Southern people in general.

If they have not the means to enable them to give such respectable premiums as to induce manufacturers to have their wares represented at their fairs, they should apply to the hotel-keepers and the merchants of Charleston for aid. They surely would not refuse; for does not every exhibition bring with it tens of thousands of dollars to Charleston?

The last published list of premiums is so meagre as to scarcely compare with many lists which have been awarded at our country village fairs. The very existence of the Institute depends on a revived spirit of enterprise, either among its members or those who are in the habit of exhibiting specimens of industry, and a more liberal distribution of cash in the way of premiums will, we think, be indispensable to the continued success of the Institute. If its managers expect particularly to stimulate home industry, they must award separate premiums for the best specimens of home-manufactured articles. While they do that, they need not shut the door against specimens of Northern art and industry. But we do insist that foreign articles should not be allowed to overshadow Southern efforts at home

manufacture. If both be admitted in the exhibition, to which we do not object, award a premium for the best Southern-made, and a separate premium for the best Northern-made article. And although we approve highly of rewarding the ladies handsomely for their ingenious handy-work, we do think the high and conspicuous premiums should

be awarded to leading articles of manufacture.

A knitted quilt, a crochet shawl, painting on ivory, or carving cameos out of conch-shells, should not be placed in the front rank and receive premiums more valuable than a first or second class thousand-dollar coach, a steam stationary engine, a locomotive, a moveable steam saw-mill, a fine four-horse or two-horse road or farm wagon, a fine buggy, a cart, a wheelbarrow, of which thousands come from the North, the cost of freight equal to the first outlay, a bale of Southern-made linsey, osnaburgs, sheetings and shirtings, cotton yarn, fine specimens of machine-made panel doors, the best lot of machinemade sashes, blinds, &c., Southern-made paper, crockery, hats, shoes, harness, umbrellas, home-made shirts and other garments, bookbinding and printing, lithography, cotton gins, tubs and buckets, brooms, ploughs and farming utensils generally, soap, candles, in fact, all Southern-made articles which are manufactured in such quantities as to be likely to enter into the commerce of the country, for it is home industry of this kind which will be the foundation of a direct Southern commerce with Europe.

If our merchants are obliged to go to New-York for American goods, they will there purchase European goods. It is home industry that will make a city, and not foreign commerce alone. It is manufacturing industry in a city, and in the country tributary to it, which will alone be able to enlarge its commerce, so as to build up a commercial emporium, and make a centre of trade for our own South. Non-intercourse with the North will not accomplish that end, for we want the trade of the world. But while we sell our cotton and buy from all nations, let us not forget that our power as a nation, or a people, an integral part of a nation, will depend on our economy and love

for the protection of domestic industry.

ART, IX.—THE PRESS OF MISSISSIPPI—HISTORICAL SKETCH.

[What is done for Mississippi by the author of the following paper, must be considered a very acceptable service to the people of that State, and we trust that the example will be imitated in other quarters. Will not intelligent gentlemen in the several Southern States be at the pains to collect the material, and prepare similar electhes in regard to those States? Our pages are open to them. The field is full of interest.—Ep.]

THE first printing press introduced in Mississippi was put up in Warren county, in the latter part of the last century. It stood in the United States fort, situated on what is now known as Fort Hill,

about one mile north of the present limits of the city of Vicksburg, on the then western boundary of our national domain. The owner of the press was Andrew Marschalk, the "father of the typographic art in Mississippi." In a letter addressed by him to L. A. Besancon, Esq. (then the editor of the Natchez "Free Trader"), a short time before his death, he gives a brief history of the early press in this State, which, being the most authentic, deserves a place here. The following is the letter:

" WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1837.

" L. A. BESANCON, Esq. :

"Dear Sir: The first press in Mississippi was a small mahogany one, brought by me from London, in September, 1790. It was out of my possession for six years. When ordered to this (then) territory (I was an officer in the United States army) in the year '97-'98, I regained possession of it, and obtained a small font of type—say thirty pounds—and while at the Walnut Hills, printed a ballad, 'The Galley Slave' Great excitement was caused in Natchez by the knowledge of a press being in the country, and strong inducements were held out for me to remove to that place. Finally, I constructed a large press, capable of printing a foolscap sheet, and printed the territorial laws. This press was sold by me to Ben M. Stokes, and he commenced in Natchez and continued for some time the 'Mississippi Gazette,' on a foolscap sheet. This was some time in the summer of 1799, but he soon failed.

"About March or April, 1800, a Mr. Green, from Baltimore, brought a press to Natchez. I do not recollect the title of his paper; it ceased while I was at the North, and the press fell into the hands of James Ferrall, who, with one Moffatt,

published a paper for a short time.

"I arrived from Philadelphia the last of July, 1802, and commenced the 'Mississippi Herald,' I think, on the 26th of July of the same year. I cannot conveniently lay my hand on the first volume, but send you, as a specimen of the poverty of those days a small file of 1803—'4. I commenced on medium, but was reduced, for want of paper, to cap.

"I am yours, &c.,

"ANDREW MARSCHALK."

Col. B. L. C. Wailes, the president of the Historical Society of this State, informs me that he has in his possession a pamphlet of fifty-three pages, published in 1799. The Acts of the first and second sessions of the General Assembly of the Territory of Mississippi were

published in Natchez in 1802, by D. Moffatt & Co.

I have seen, in the State Library, a copy of the Acts passed at the second session of the General Assembly, in 1803. It was printed in 1804, by Andrew Marschalk. The Acts were all signed by William Connor, as Speaker of the House, John Ellis, President of the Senate, and William C. C. Claiborne, Governor. Among the Acts I noticed one approved on the 18th of November, 1803, entitled "An Act to provide for the Printing and Promulgation of the Laws passed by the General Assembly, and the Journals of the same."

In 1809, a committee of the territorial legislature reported that they had made a contract with John Shaw, to print twenty-five copies of the joint rules for eight dollars. It will readily be imagined from this, that printing in those days, as at present, was not a profitable

institution.

Andrew Marschalk, the first printer of Mississippi, was an ensign in Wayne's army. On both sides he was of Dutch extraction. He entered the army during the administration of the elder Adams. Owing to some differences between himself and his brother officers, who were stationed at Walnut Hills, he was recalled. Preferring, however, to remain in Mississippi, he resigned. Having been bred up a printer, he removed to Washington, in Adams county, the seat of the territorial government, and started a paper called the "Republican." The success of this paper was not satisfactory, and he removed to Natchez and established the "Gazette," which, after undergoing many changes, became the "Statesman and Gazette," about the time of the Jackson and Adams excitement, when it became the organ of the Jackson party. It was edited by several aspiring young politicians of that school, the principal one of whom was John F. H. Claiborne, then a law student in the office of Griffith & Quitman, now widely known as a scholar and .politician. After the election of President Jackson, Mr. Marschalk removed back to Washington, where he was appointed postmaster. He established a paper there called the "Tablet," but it did not last long. Mr. Marschalk continued to reside in Washington till his death, which occurred in 1837.

One of the earliest papers published in Natchez was 'The Messenger,' by Samuel and Timothy Terrell. They were North Carolina gentlemen of excellent character and ability, who came to the territory shortly after its organization; they were stanch Jeffersonian republicans, and their paper was edited with dignity and decorum. The former of these gentlemen still survives, and resides, if I

am correctly informed, in New-Orleaus.

The "Mississippi Republican" was established in Natchez in 1810, by Peter Isler. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and a man of pure morals and honorable character. "The Republican" succeeded "The Messenger," and was the organ of what was then known as the Jeffersonian or Republican party, headed at that time in Mississippi by such men as Gen. Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, George Poindexter, Cowles Mead, Wm. B. Shields, Chancellor Clarke, Edward Turner, Alexander Montgomery, and others equally prominent and influential -all now deceased-Judge Turner, the last survivor, having departed this life since I commenced these notes, Mr. Isler conducted a very able paper, but he was not successful, owing principally to a diseased physical constitution, under which he almost constantly labored. After leaving Natchez he removed to Jackson, where he shortly afterward died. Some of his descendants still reside there, and one or two of them have recently had honorable connection with the press of that city.

One of the ablest men connected with the territorial press was Dr. John Shaw; he conducted at one time a paper called "The Halcyon," and afterward wrote extensively for the papers of Terrell and Isler. His style was rough, rasping, and vigorous, and his powers of

ridicule and satire were of the very highest order. He was also a poet of the Hudibrastic school, and was famous for epigrams and pasquinades. He belonged to the Jeffersonian party, and, for the reasons mentioned, was greatly dreaded by his adversaries. He lived at Natchez, and afterward at Greenville, in Jefferson county, once a gay, refined, and very thriving village, but now entirely extinct. Dr. Shaw was for a long time a member of the territorial legislature, and was also a member of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State of Mississippi. He died during the session of that body, in 1817.

"The Statesman" was established in Natchez, by the Jackson Committee, and was first published by a Mr. Doyle, an Irish gentleman of education, but its business affairs were badly conducted, and it was

united with "The Gazette," Marschalk's paper.

"The Southern Galaxy" was established at Natchez, by Cyrus Griffin. He was a Northern gentleman, and a brilliant, caustic, and satirical writer. He was an Adams man. At one time he was con-

nected with "The Vicksburg Whig." He died in 1837.

In 1825, James K. Cook started "The Ariel" in Natchez. Take it altogether, it was one of the best papers ever published in Mississippi. Cook was born in Adams county, under the Spanish government; he inherited a large estate, which he spent improvidently; afterward he turned editor, and his paper was the organ of the Adams party, which, I have the authority of a very distinguished historian and littérateur for saving, at that time embraced most of the wealth of Natchez, Adams county, and the river country generally. His paper obtained a large circulation, and, judging from the files I have seen in the State Library, it was well deserved—it being an interesting sheet, full of readable articles and news items, with the matter well arranged. Mr. Cook was not a polished, but always a sensible and well-informed writer. After the lapse of a few years, he changed the name of his paper to "The Natchez." Soon after he retired from the press, and subsequently removed to Brooklyn, where he closed his life. He died within the past few years. It is said that the only contributions to the press of the North from his pen, were in defenceof the traduced institutions of the South.

The first number of "The Mississippi Free Trader and Natchez Gazette" appeared on the 4th of August, 1835. It was published by Messrs. Rusk, Stanton & Besancon. It was founded by the Democratic party. The two former proprietors soon sold out, and L. A. Besancon became the sole owner. It was a paper of much influence, and under the management of Besancon, was always conservative. It passed from his hands, however, to T. A. S. Doniphan, and Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne became its editor. It was afterward sold to Maj. Richard Elward, and after passing through various hands it came into the possession of the present owners. Gen. Wm. W. W. Wood

is its present editor.

"The Natchez Courier" succeeded "The Southern Galaxy," its

name being changed while owned by P. W. Mellen, Esq. It has changed hands frequently. Mellen sold out in 1836 to Black & Van Winkle. The latter soon sold out to the former. It afterward passed into the hands of C. S. Smith, Baldwin & Risk, J. M. Duffield, M. N. Prewitt, Wm. R. Adams, and Giles M. Hillyer, by which latter gentleman it is now conducted. It has always been a stanch advocate of conservative Whig principles.

THE VICKSBURG PRESS.

Notwithstanding the first printing press in the State was erected within the borders of the county of Warren, it was a full quarter of a century after before a newspaper was started. The first paper ever published in Vicksburg made its appearance on Wednesday, the 9th day of March, 1825. It was called "The Republican," and published by Wm. H. Benton. It was printed on a quarter medium sheet, and was a very creditable specimen of typography for the time. The latest dates in that issue were fifteen days old from New-Orleans; a striking contrast with the present advantages of the Vicksburg dailies, when the magnetic telegraph transmits the news with lightning rapidity, and the mails, about the tardiness of which we so much complain,

come through now in fewer hours than it then took days.

"The Vicksburg Register," now "The Vicksburg Whig," was started in May, 1830. It was owned by John M. Henderson & Co. On the 5th of July, 1830, Mr. M. Shannon purchased an interest in the concern, and has ever since that time been connected with its fortunes, since 1842 as sole proprietor. Hon. Wm. Mills, at present residing in Marshall county, was its first editor. In 1831, Mr. Mills purchased the interest of Mr. Henderson in the concern. Mr. H. was at that time clerk of the circuit court of Warren county. He is still living in Marshall, Texas. In 1834, Mr. Mills sold his interest to Cyrus Griffin, Esq. Mr. G. edited the paper until the 1st of January, 1837, when he sold out to F. A. Tyler. Mr. Griffin retired to his plantation on the Sunflower, and died in the summer of 1837. Mr. Tyler edited the paper for two years, when he sold out to Wm. H. McCardle. Mr. Tyler removed to Yallabusha county, and practised law for a few years, when he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He is now editing a paper devoted to the interests of his denomination, at Memphis, Tenn.

On the accession of Mr. McCardle to the paper, its name was changed to "The Vicksburg Whig." In July, 1842, McCardle sold out to Mr. Shannon, who thenceforward became the sole proprietor. R. E. Hammett, Esq., at that time, became the editor; he continued in that capacity till January, 1845, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Alex. H. Arthur, late senator from Warren county. Mr. Hammett was a brother to Dr. Wm. Hammett, of Washington county, formerly a member of Congress from this district. He was predisposed to a pulmonary disease, from which he suffered for a long

time, and died a few years ago at his brother's residence.

Mr. Arthur edited "The Whig" until the close of the year 1848, when he was succeeded by J. E. Carnes. Mr. Carnes is now a minister of the M. E. Church South, and is the editor of "The Texas Christian Advocate," at Galveston. Mr. Carnes was succeeded by the late Rufus K. Arthur, who filled the editorial chair till his death, in the summer of 1855.

Mr. R. K. Arthur was succeeded by a former editor, Major Wm. H. McCardle, who occupied the post till August, 1857. After a brief intermission, during which time the place was filled temporarily by the Hon. Walter Brooke, formerly U. S. Senator, he was succeeded by the present editor.

A paper called "The Mississippi Advocate," published by James R. Marsh, was started in Vicksburg, in the fall of 1831, but was purchased shortly afterward by the proprietors of "The Whig."

"The Vicksburg Sentinel" was at one time one of the most influential papers in the State. It was merged into "The Sun" a few years ago. It has numbered among its editors some of the finest minds in the State : but a most remarkable fatality has followed most of them, which has rendered its history melancholy but interesting. The paper was founded in 1837, by Dr. James Hagan and Dr. Willis E. Green, a brother of the celebrated editor and politician, Gen. Duff Green. It was started as a State Rights paper, of the Calhoun school-in other words, it espoused the cause of the Nullifiers. soon became a regular Democratic paper, and was famous for the violence with which it supported the Democratic organization, and the bitterness with which it assailed its adversaries. Dr. Green was not long connected with it, and on his retirement Dr. Hagan became the sole editor. Dr. Hagan was engaged in several street fights, but he fought but one duel, with an editor of "The Vicksburg Whig," Gen. Wm. H. McCardle, now a citizen of Vicksburg, in which the latter was wounded at the second fire. He was killed in 1842, in a street rencontre, by Daniel W. Adams, of Jackson, then a member of the same political party. The difficulty was occasioned by an article in Hagan's paper, reflecting on the father of Mr. Adams. During the editorship of Dr. Hagan he was assisted at one time by Isaac C. Patridge, the father of the present editor of "The Vicksburg Whig," who died in Natchez, of yellow fever, in 1839. He was afterward assisted by Dr. J. S. Fall, who had several fights, in one of which with T. E. Robbins, Esq., of his own party, he was wounded. Dr. Fall is now living in this section of the State.

Dr. Hagan was succeeded, as editor, by D. J. Brennan, his executor. Mr. Brennan edited the paper but a short time, when he was succeeded by James Ryan, an Irishman of talent. He was killed in a duel by R. E. Hammet, then editor of "The Whig." Ryan was succeeded by Walter Hickey, of Natchez. He had several difficulties, and was wounded repeatedly. In a rencontre with Dr. Maclin, of this city, the latter was killed. After retiring from the paper, Mr. Hickey was himself killed in Texas. A man by the name of John

Lavins, who had been the publisher during Hickey's editorship, succeeded Hickey as editor. During his connection with "The Sentinel" he was imprisoned by Judge Coulter, of the circuit court, in consequence of the course of his paper. After leaving Vicksburg he went to Hernando, in De Soto county, and established a paper there. "The Sentinel" then passed into the hands of Messrs. Jenkins & Jones, being edited by the former gentleman. He was killed in a street fight by Henry A. Crabbe, at that time a young lawyer of Vicksburg. Crabbe, a few years ago, was murdered in Sonora, together with a party of other Americans. Mr. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but he did not long remain connected with the paper. Jones drowned himself not long since, between Vicksburg and New-Orleans.

Jones was succeeded by Dr. McConnell, who conducted the paper during the celebrated Union campaign of 1851. On his retirement it passed into the hands of Demosthenes Walker, Esq., then a member of the Vicksburg bar, now deceased. McConnell is now a practising physician in Hinds county. Mr. Walker sold to Lester & Bonsall. Mr. Lester soon sold out to John M. Jewell, and the firm became Bonsall & Jewell. In a short time Jewell purchased Bonsall's interest. After conducting the paper for more than a year, Jewell disposed of it to Edward Pickett. Mr. Pickett, in turn, sold out to Wm. W. W. Wood, now of "The Natchez Free Trader," and removed to Memphis, where he now resides. Gen. Wood sold out to Messrs. Royal & Dickey, who soon disposed of the concern to Messrs. Roy & McCullum, of "The Vicksburg Sun." Mr. Royal is now connected with a paper in Galveston, Texas.

Several campaign papers were started at different times, which, after the accomplishment of the objects of their foundation, soon disappeared from the field of journalism. The first of these was "The Constitutionalist," published as a Native American paper by J. R. Creecy. It was published in 1843 or '44. (The inability of the writer to find a file of the paper, renders it possible that there may be a mistake in the date.) "The Constitutionalist" was followed by "The Southern Intelligencer," which was started by W. H. Hurst. It did not last long, and was finally merged into "The Sentinel."

"The True Issue" was started during the Union campaign of 1851, by Messrs. Horace H. Miller and Charles L Buck, both now members of the bar of Vicksburg. While editing "The True Issue," Mr. Miller, who had previously served in the Mexican war as captain of one of the companies of the first regiment, was appointed by President Fillmore as chargé d'affaires to Bolivia. After the discontinuance of the paper, Mr. Buck was elected to the legislature, and has since served several sessions in both branches.

"The American Times" was started in 1855, as the organ of the American party, then just organized in this State. Its editor was

"The True Southron," an "independent Southern Rights" journal, started by Gen. Wm. H. McCardle, purchased the material of "The Times." "The True Southron," after having been carried on

about two years, was finally merged into "The Sun."

"The Southern Sun" was removed to Vicksburg from Yazoo City. Its editors were W. D. Roy and James L. McCullum. These gentlemen purchased "The Sentinel" office, and merged the latter into "The Snn." It is now the Democratic organ of Vicksburg. Col. Roy was killed in a rencontre with Daniel J. Sheppard, formerly a clerk in his office, the particulars of which are still fresh in the minds of the public. J. L. McCullum is now the sole editor.

"The Evening Citizen" is the first afternoon daily ever published in Vicksburg. Its founder is James M. Swords. Its first editor was John S. Byrne, formerly of "The Times." Mr. Byrne filled for several years the office of mayor of the city of Vicksburg. He was also a popular orator of some celebrity. He died in April last. He was

succeeded by Edmund J. McGarr, Esq., the present editor.

"The Mississippian," the present central organ of the Democratic party, was first started in Vicksburg. It was founded in 1831, by Messrs. Foote & Catlett. Its editor was the Hon. Henry S. Foote, then a rising young member of the Vicksburg bar. It was first printed in the office of "The Vicksburg Whig" (then "The Register"). After being published for some months in the city of Vicksburg, it was removed to Clinton, then the capital of the State. Soon after it was purchased from Gov. Foote by Col. George R. Fall, who removed it to Jackson. Col. Fall published it for a number of years. It then passed into the hands of Mesers. Volney E. & B. D. Howard. The former of these gentlemen has since been a member of Congress from Texas, and is now a leading lawyer and politician in California. Mr. - Lester, C. M. Price, and Col. M. D. Haynes (now State treasurer), have at different times been connected with its editorial department. It is now, and has been for ten years, edited by Major E. Barksdale, who stands, deservedly, in the front rank of Southern politicians.

THE JACKSON PRESS. - My notes on the press of Jackson are very imperfect. Nearly every gentleman connected with the press of that place has removed from Jackson, rendering it extremely difficult to get any correct information on the subject. "The State Rights Banner" was started in 1834, by C. C. Mayson. It was discontinued in 1837. "The Southron" was established in 1838, by Amos R. Johnston, now one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians of the State. "The True Issue" was the name of a paper published in 1840, by Alex. K. McClung, who afterward distinguished himself as lieutenant-colonel of the Mississippi regiment in Mexico. He has since deceased. Various campaign papers have been published in Jackson, of the history of which I have been unable to gain any information. "The Flag of the Union," lately the central organ of the Whig party, was started in 1850, by Pickett & Palmer. A few years after it passed into the hands of Hon. Wilson A. Purdom, late mayor of Jackson, who sold it to W. P. Donnell, who in turn sold

it to Messrs. Purdom & Coffee, who merged it into "The Eagle of the

South," lately discontinued.

East Mississippi.—The first paper started east of Pearl river, south of Columbus, was "The Paulding Clarion." It was started in 1837, by Wm. Need and James Duncan. Need was a man of talent and a fine writer. When last heard from he was editing a paper in Panama, Central America. Duncan has since died. In about six months these gentlemen sold out to John J. McRae, late governor of the State, and now Congressman from the fifth district. In 1839, Gov. McRae sold out to Simeon R. Adams, who conducted the paper with great success until his death, a few weeks since. It is now conducted by Mr. James G. Markham, for the benefit of the family of Mr. Adams.

The first paper ever started in Columbus was commenced in 1833, by a Mr. Mitchell; it was called "The State Advocate," and Gen. E. L. Acee was its first editor. The paper supported the alministration of Gen. Jackson till after the removal of the deposits, when it changed its tone. Auother paper was then started, called "The Southern Argus," which supported George Poindexter and the nullification doctrines of John C. Calhoun. The regular Democracy (not then given to such extreme measures as now) determined to have an organ of their own, and a company of them purchased out Mitchell and started "The Democratic Press," in 1836. Its first editor was James H. Tracey, Esq. He was a scholar and a man of talents, and held the position but a few months, and in January, 1837, he was succeeded by the late H. H. Worthington. Mr. W. changed its name to "Columbus Democrat," and continued its leading editor till his death, a few months ago. During his editorial career he was frequently assisted in the editorial management by various gentlemenamong them the Hon. Wm. Barksdale, the present Congressman from the third district, and the Hon. Wm. S. Barry, ex-Congressman from the same district. In 1858, the name of the paper was changed to "Mississippi Democrat," which it has since retained. It is now edited by a son of the late proprietor, Wm. H. Worthington, Esq.

OTHER SECTIONS.--The first paper established in the Chickasaw purchase, was "The Pontotoc Register." It was started by Charles A. Bradford. He was by birth a Pennsylvanian, and in early life a clerk in the Pension office, at Washington city. The material was

owned by a Democratic association in Pontotoc.

The first paper published in the Choctaw purchase was started in Yallabusha county. It was founded by E Percy Howe, and was

styled "The Tuscahomian."

GENERAL REMARKS.—The oldest living editor in the State is the Hon. J. H. F. Claiborne, of Bay St. Louis. The prominent position he has filled in the public eye for thirty years, renders extended notice unnecessary. As an editor, politician, Congressman, historian, and scholar, he has sustained high rank. He is a native of Natchez, and it was there his first budding genius was divulged, and while yet

a boy he began to wield the pen which has since added lustre to the Mississippi press. At the age of twenty-one he was elected to the legislature from the county of Adams, and was repeatedly re-elected. He afterward removed to Madison county, and was elected to Congress twice, but was finally defeated in the memorable contest with the late S. S Prentiss. Next he returned to the tripod, and became editor of "The Natchez Free Trader." After the election of President Polk he removed to New-Orleans, and repeatedly contributed to the columns of several of the leading journals of that city. About ten years ago he removed to Hancock county, in this State, and retired from the press and from politics, directing his attention exclusively to literary pursuits.

"The Life and Times of Sam Dale, the Mississippi Partisan," has appeared from his pen; and "The Life of General Quitman" is now in press. He is also engaged on a "History of Mississippi," which

we trust his useful life will be spared long enough to finish.

Col. Claiborne was always an active partisan of the Democratic school, and has contributed in his lifetime over \$10,000 toward promoting the honorable prosperity of his party. While thus firm and inflexible as a party man, it has been said of him that he "never said a rude thing of an opponent, nor hesitated to defend one when un-

justly assailed."

The oldest living publisher in the State is Marmaduke Shannon, of "The Vicksburg Whig" His connection with the press runs back thirty years, and all that time with the same paper. He is a man of indomitable energy and will, and to those causes more than to any other is due the success of his journal. The relations existing between him and the writer precludes more being said. He is a native of Ohio, and fifty-four years of age.

The oldest active editor now in "harness," is George W. Harper, of "The Raymond Gazette." He has been connected with the press

for sixteen years. His age is less than forty.

The press has furnished to Mississippi nearly all of her leading politicians. William M. Gwin and Robert J. Walker were among its great patrons and promoters, though never publicly connected with any journal. These gentlemen, and such other names as Henry S. Foote, J. F. H. Claiborne, John J. McRae, Wm. Barksdale, Wm. S. Barry, A. K. McClung, Walker Brooke, Amos R. Johnston, and others, will show the class of men she has trained up for the State's service. To the bar she has furnished a long list of able names. In poetry and literature her sons have walked as among the truest children of genius.

ART. X .- COTTON-SEED PRODUCT OF THE SOUTH,

In my communications on the subject of the manufacture of cotton seed into oil and cake, published in the Review of July and August, 1859, I made several points which I now reproduce revised and corrected to this date:—

1. That the cotton crop of 1858-'9 reached 3,800,000 bales, worth probably \$180,000,000, which, at the high price per pound it commanded, was a profit of \$27,000,000. This was on an estimate of 15 per cent. profit, which of course would not be reached at the

usually lower price which cotton bears.

2. That 6,400lbs. cotton in seed will produce 2,000lbs. cotton fibre, which, of course, will leave as seed and lint adhering to it, 4,400lbs. The hull and lint constitute nearly one half of this weight, leaving at least 2,200lbs. kernel. This amount of kernel yields by pressure 964 gallons oil, and 1,540lbs. oil-cake. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama—see De Bow's Statistics, vol. i., page 165—makes the per-centage of cotton-seed to the crop greater than I assign it.

3,800,000 bales of cotton, at 500lbs. to the bale, is 1,900,000,000 lbs. of fibre, the cotton-seed to which would be more than four thousand millions of pounds, or 2,000,000 tons. At least one half of this being kernel, there would be a yield, at 90 gallons to the ton, of 90,000,000 gallons of oil, leaving a residue of oil-cake weighing

770,000 tons.

\$73,250,000

I put cotton-seed oil at 60 cents, although lard oil and coal oil, at present its only competitors, command an average of 80 cents per gallon, because the recent working of oil wells in Pennsylvania may reduce the price of cotton-seed oil, which is at present 80 cents. But I am by no means certain that the Pennsylvanian oil will at all interfere with this article, being greatly its inferior in most of the properties for which oil is valuable.

As to the value of the cake, it may be safely assumed that there is no species of food for cattle or horses in market, which can be bought

at less than \$1 25 per 100lbs., the value assigned here.

The oil made from cotton-seed, when purified and refined, has the color, transparency, and taste of olive oil, and has precisely the same character for pharmaceutical and lubricatory uses. It has the property of resisting cold to a remarkable degree, remaining limpid at 30° Fahrenheit, and quite fluid at 20°, hardening only at 8° to 10°. It is not a volatile oil like coal oil or ordinary burning fluid, but a fixed oil like lard, sperm, or olive oil, and therefore does not explode. It gives a brighter light, and burns longer than lard oil, which is

owing to the entire absence of the gum which always exists in lard, and for this reason it is a better lubricator than lard oil. Coal oil is of the lowest value among lubricating oils, owing to its volatility. It must be recollected, also, that while there is no finer illuminating oil than that of coal, its use is absolutely restricted to stationary lamps, and it can only be burned in such as are especially adapted to its nature, while cotton-seed oil can be used in every existing description of lamps. For all these reasons I assign cotton-seed oil a higher value than any other oil manufactured in the United States.

I now come to the oil-cake. This, as an article of food for cattle, is greatly superior to flax-seed oil-cake, with which it seems natural to compare it. The use of flax-seed oil-cake as food for cows, cannot long be persisted in without impairing the richness, flavor, and color of the milk, and it can only be used alternately with other food; but the cotton-seed cake can be fed to advantage without any

necessity for change.

I say nothing of the facility of preparing the cake for use, which is done simply by soaking it over night in water. This cannot be done with flax-seed cake, which requires to be ground, as grain, be-

fore it can be fitted for use.

It may be asked, these things being so, why are they now revealed for the first time? To this I reply, that for the last thirty-five years, if not longer, it has been known that cotton-seed abounded in both oil and oil-cake, and repeated efforts have been made to extract them from the kernel to advantage. But till recently, the only method of reaching the oil was by crushing the seed as with flax-seed, and as this method saturated the hull and lint with the oil, the process had to be given up as unproductive.

Within two or three years, Wm. R. Fee, of Cincinnati, whose attention as an oil miller has been long directed to this subject, has succeeded in constructing a cotton-seed huller upon a new and different principle. I annex a description furnished me by the ingenious

inventor at my own request:

"The ordinary cotton-seed hullers subject the seed to a grinding action, which so packs the hulls, fibres, and kernels, together, that it is impossible to separate them in the process of screening. The grinding action sometimes forms rolls, which are held together by the cotton fibres. When grooved cylinders are employed, the grooves usually fill as they pass under the opposing concave, and remain full till they again emerge from the concave, when the crushed seed falls in lumps. It not unfrequently happens that hulling mills choke up so as to require separation of the parts for cleaning, and it has been found utterly impossible to hull damp seed. This very defective mode of hulling renders the subsequent screening imperfect, and occasions a great loss of oil. Some of the oil being expressed by the grinding action, is absorbed by the porous hulls and the fibres of kernels, which are screened out with the hulls.

"The object of the invention here illustrated, is to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, by cutting the seeds open in such a manner that the divided kernels fall clean from the hull, having cut surfaces to which neither the cotton fibres nor hulls will adhere, consequently the screening process can be perfect.

The invention consists of cutting edges with deep intervening furrows, which

will hull the seed by a clear cut, instead of a grinding or crushing action.

"As the cutting edges of the cylinder pass those on the concave, the seeds are cut completely open—one part of each seed being carried forward by the cutting edges on the cylinder, and the other part being knocked backward by the edges of the concave. When the seeds are thus cut open, the force of the blow and consequent recoil of the hull by its own elasticity, throws most of the kernels out of the hulls. The stroke of the huller also drives the broken seeds violently against the sides of the deep furrows, so as to complete the operation of knocking the kernels out of the hulls. That portion of the seed which passes the first stroke of the concave uncut, has a tendency to ride up the inclined plane of the furrows till the seeds are caught by the succeeding cutting edges. This tendency of the seeds to the cutting edges is produced in part by the reversed position of the two sets of inclined planes, and in part by the gravitation of the seeds, but chiefly by the action of the air, to which a whirling and sucking action is given by the motion of the cylinder. In working the machine, the high speed of the cylinder drives the seeds through so fast, that choking is believed to be impos-

"This mill and screen can be attached to the same power that drives the cotton gin. It requires four to five horse power to drive it, and two hands to tend it, one to feed the mill, and one to keep the hulls from the screen. It will hull and screen one ton per hour, ready for the press, fifty per cent. of which is kernels, and will yield forty gallons of oil.

"I am also manufacturing a large-sized hulling mill, for oil manufacturers, which will hull three tons of seed per hour. Having two years successful experience in manufacturing cotton seed oil, to any person purchasing a huller, I will give full instruction in the business generally.
"Wm. R. Fee, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Mr. Fee has also invented an hydraulic press for manufacturing oil from cotton-seed, which is as far superior to all other oil presses in efficiency and economy, as his huller surpasses all other hullers. It is also protected by a patent; and he is now prepared to furnish it as an adjunct to this new and important business.

These hullers have been already in operation in New-Orleans and St. Louis, and are now being put up in Memphis, and one or two points They are also about to be put into operation in Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, and the only limit to their rapidly-increasing use, is the uncertanty which exists as to the obtaining an ample supply of cotton-seed as raw material.

Mr. Fee is a manufacturer of oil, in which pursuit he has been engaged for the last three years, but prefers devoting his whole time and energies in putting into active and general employment his seed hullers and oil presses, and other machinery connected with oil manufacture, which he feels are of sufficient importance to claim his undivided attention. He is able, therefore, not only to appreciate the value of these improvements, but to point out to those who may wish to engage in the manufacture of this oil, the most efficient and economical modes, not only of making, but of purifying and refining the crude

In the views which I presented to the cotton-planters of the South in my former article, I contemplated merely the disposal of cottonseed by the cotton-grower to the manufacturer. In reviewing this

topic in the light which has been spread in the discussion of the subject, and the gradual opening of the manufacture at St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Memphis, I am now convinced that it is the duty and interest of each planter to manufacture his own oil and cake for himself. He has the raw material on the spot, always ready and available, can use the hulls and waste for fuel to his engine; can make these articles at a season when he has comparative leisure, and for these various reasons can manufacture it more profitably than an individual who pays charges for transportation, and is half the time, as is now and will be for years the case, out of seed to supply his mills. Moreover, and of higher importance to the planter, he needs all the feed for cattle and horses that he can create.

If it be conceded what no business man will dispute, that it is sound policy for the sugar planter to make his sugar and molasses himself, rather than ship off the cane when cut to be manufactured elsewhere, it will hardly be denied that the same reasons equally demand that the cotton-seed raiser should make his own oil and oilcake. It is needless to press the absurdity of a contrary course.

I find that the articles I wrote heretofore on this subject have made that profound impression throughout the South which the magnitude of the pecuniary interests they relate to and discuss, naturally excite, and numbers desire to engage in this manufacture, who are anxious to obtain more specific direct knowledge of the capacity of the machinery referred to, by personal inspection and inquiry in the case, as well as to witness the manufacturing processes. This they cannot obtain from the manufacturer of oil and oil-cake, whose interest is to monopolize the seed, and keep new operators out of the market; access to their machinery and its operations, has been, heretofore, in all cases refused to all inquirers. It is needless to say how greatly the introduction and extension of this manufacture, so vital to Southern prosperity, has been retarded up to this time.

ART. XI.-NACHASH CANAAN AND THE NEGRO IDENTICAL.

In Hebrew, the radical words are mostly drawn from the abstract world of mind. In other languages, they are the representatives of visible or tangible objects of the material world, and are transferred by figure to things abstract and intellectual. Thus the Greek word for fire and the Latin word for flame are transferred by figure to represent the abstractions, called a fever and an inflammation. Fire and flame give names to these abstractions. In the instances mentioned, the names, drawn from material objects and applied to abstractions, lead to grave errors, because the most dangerous fevers and inflammations are not always the hottest. In the Hebrew this liability to be deceived by words is avoided by the original words being made, in the first instance, to represent the abstract

and intellectual, while the objects of the material world receive their names therefrom. Hence the Hebrew names of material objects are significant. The name given to the creature which beguiled Eve was Nachash, because that word represented the abstract idea of serpent-worshipping, of hissing and being charmed by serpents-of viewing attentively, as a snake views a bird-cunning, subtlety and deceit, blackness, and a legible sign of genealogy. The word, ביש Cush, applied to the Nachash or black race, was not expressive enough, and not sufficiently definite to prevent mistakes, because all the black and dark-skinned races were not serpent-worshippers or servile beings of the snake, or any other creature. Many of them were bold and warlike, although black. They had Caucasian features, high nose, thin lips, and were not prognathous in the anatomical construction of their heads and their faces. The term Cush was applied to the latter class of black men, while the prognathous black men, the serpent-worshippers, received the name of Canaan immediately after the flood. It was not an arbitrary name given to them, or derived from the country they inhabited, but was derived from one of those original words in the Hebrew language, which had already been invented to represent the abstract ideas of submission to slavery without resistance, and with a good will, as the normal effect of the pyschological organism of the Nachash race. Hebrew word, which represents this abstract idea, is 32, Canah. Gesenius (in his Lexicon, Hebrew-Latin, third German edition) renders the Kal form of the above mentioned word, by genu flexit-in genua procidet-depressus est animus; literally in English-he bends the knee-he falls on his knees-his will is weak, or his mind is depressed. The Niphal form of the same verb is rendered, submisse se gessit-fractus est-submissit se. He acts submissively-he is broken -he submits voluntarily. Hence the race was called Canaan, because there is no other race of people on earth with an organization of mind so essentially servile as to qualify them for the humble position of servant of servants. If the word put had been used to construct a name for any other people, the name would have been a misnomer, and inapplicable—whereas it fits the negro exactly. a perfect Daguerreotype of the inner man-of the man who was to be servant of servants in all time to come.

It has been upward of forty-two centuries since the servile race of men, existing then as now in the world, received a name with its psychology, or the natural history of its spiritual nature, written out in full, and enclosed in the name. After a vast deal of dear-bought experience, patient investigation, and diligent research, philosophers, divines, political economists, and statesmen, in the vanguard of human progress, are just beginning to arrive at a point whence they can perceive the momentous truth, that one portion of mankind is made to serve the other, and is, by its original, physical, and mental organism, qualified for servitude, and nothing else. This great truth, pre-existing in the order of God's providence, which has cost

the human intellect the labor of many centuries to discover, was not only known to the writer of Genesis, but was represented in all its entirety by a single word in the Hebrew language. The word was tract psychological truth existing in nature, and was transferred by the addition of a single letter to the material world as a cognomen of the servile race thereon.

The servile race transferred the name it bore to the particular geographical region it inhabited. While dwelling therein, merchants and traders, belonging to other types of mankind, came among them, and were, by the surrounding nations, called Canaanites from their location in the land of Canaan. When the children of Israel went in to possess the land which God had promised to Abraham's seed, the true Canaanites made little or no resistance, but, in obedience to the psychological law of their nature, expressed in their name, became willing slaves of the invaders. A whole tribe of them, called the Gibeonites, were so anxious to occupy their normal position—the position of servitude to the civilized white manthat they even resorted to artifice to obtain it. Joshua, however, did not find all the inhabitants of Canaan kneebenders, as the name imports. Hence he struck down, and exterminated all other types of mankind inhabiting the land of Canaan at the time of the invasion, except the genuine Canaanites themselves. Voltaire and the illuminati of the last century, believing that it was contrary to the first principles of natural religion, right, and justice, for one people to dispossess another of their country, and to make slaves of them, unhesitatingly declared that the Bible was a fable, and not a divinely-inspired book, for the very reason, that the authority for invading the land of Canaan, and reducing its inhabitants to servants of servants, was found in its pages. The abstract truth, existing in nature, that one type of mankind was physically and mentally constituted to find its happiness in the service of another, was hidden from Voltaire and the illuminati of the last century, as it even now is from the British populace, including a large number of the American people. That portion of the American people who have long had the negro race under their immediate observation, and have been experimenting in all manner of ways to improve its condition, are beginning to see the truth, that servitude to the white man is absolutely essential to the negro's spiritual and temporal welfare. In view of that great truth, derived from experience, they see the mercy, justness, and goodness of God in ordering the Jews to take possession of the land of Canaan, and using them as a means of conferring innumerable blessings upon the idolatrous, unhappy free negroes residing therein, by placing them in their normal relation to civilized society—that of servitude to the white man.

The language of geometry, algebra, and the modern calculus, is drawn from the world of mind, after the intellect had been well stored with abstract truths, and forms a medium of communication in abso-

lute philosophy, more laconic, and not liable to lead into error and altercations, as did the terms drawn from the languages in use prior to the invention of the intellectual language. The Hebrew language is lost, in a great measure. Nothing remains of it but what is found in the Bible, and even that is only a dialect of the original. that remnant may be found abundant evidences of its having been a language derived from the abstract intellectual world, as the language now used in the higher branches of learning. Time, place, and circumstances, do not mystify and bewilder the scientific naturalists, because they use a language drawn from the world of mind. No matter in what part of the world plants or animals may be found, or what names they may bear in a diversity of times, in a diversity of countries, inhabited by a people speaking a diversity of languages, the scientific man has no difficulty in recognizing and identifying them. The language used in naming the plants and animals is an intellectual one, containing, in most cases, an abbreviated history of each enclosed in the name. So also the language used in giving a name to the creature which begniled Eve, was an intellectual one, enclosing sufficient information in the name to identify it with the human being subsequently called Canaan, who was to be servant of servants. This additional name or cognomen of the first or given name, Nachash, enclosed within it the psychology of the "servant of servants," and the primary truth that servitude was his normal position in society, and he was disqualified by his mental organism for any other. Thus, in whatever nook or corner of the world he may be found, he can be, with as much certainty, identified by his original Hebrew name, as a botanist can identify a plant by its botanical name. Color is not essential for identifying the servant of servants called Canaan. Some of the most degenerate of Canaanites or negroes are white, instead of black, being what are called Albinos-a degeneration of the black. There is a pure white marble negro, of full size, in Westminster Abbey, kneeling before the statue of the Right Hon. Mr. Fox. The chisel of the artist has given an admirable translation of the word from which the negro derived his Hebrew name. Slave in mind is chiselled in every lineament of his physiognomy. In bold contrast stands Mr. Fox, the marble speaking out "freeman by nature," in a voice as distinct, but not more so, than the marble of the other statue proclaims, "slave by nature."

The word translated "serpent" in the Bible has long been a stumbling-block in the road of Christianity. It has led vast multitudes to regard the first pages of the Book, purporting to contain the revealed Word of God, as a fable. But it so happens that the very terms found in the Bible, which have caused it to be suspected of being a fable of human invention, contain within them, when opened and examined, abstract truths as definite and precise as those contained in the terms used by the naturalist, the mathematician, and the chemist. Science is built on truths perceived by the intellect, or on truths and matters of fact learned from experience and observa-

tion. The nomenclature of any science is of subsequent formation to a knowledge of the truths and facts it treats of. As it progresses toward perfection, so does its nomenclature, until the names, signs, and symbols, adopted as its language, present to the mind positive and definite ideas of the things named or typified. The negro's psychology, peculiar nature, and his adaptation to no other condition than that of servitude, were known before he received the name of Nachash and Canaan: because these names contain within themselves a clear and brief history of the peculiar nature and character of that species of mankind. They tell us that the human beings thus named are serpent-worshippers-charmed by the serpent, possess great subtlety, are close observers and imitators, and exercise magical powers over one another; that they are slaves by nature, and fit for no other condition than that of servitude, and that if not made to serve the white man, they will serve the devil, by using the ophis or serpent as the medium for the transmission of their master's (the devil's) orders.

It was a want of knowledge of the negro character, which prevented theologians and biblical commentators and translators, from understanding what God had revealed in regard to negroes. In fact they knew so little about them as to have mistaken them for white men, blackened from exposure to the sun, and degraded by slavery since the Bible was written. Even Nott and Gliddon, in their "Types of Mankind," were so sure that nothing had been revealed in the Bible to identify Canaan, the servant of servants, with the negroes in the United States, that they gave, on the 127th page of their work, what they called "an Egyptian artistic idea of a Canaanite," in basrelief, executed twelve hundred years before the Christian era, in proof that the Canaanite had no resemblance to the kneebender, the submissive and docile American negro. This basrelief proved nothing, as it was executed fully a thousand years after the Canaan, the submissive kneebender, mentioned in Scripture, and his race ceased to be a prominent part of the population of the land of Canaan. Canaan did not derive his name from any geographical locality, but from his own psychology or spiritual nature, which compels him to be servant of servants to every other race of men that he has ever come in juxtaposition with on every part of the earth's surface.

At page 496 of the same work, "Types of Mankind," the doctrine, that I was the first to declare, some twenty years ago, in a publication entitled, "Canaan identified in the Ethiopean," is denounced as "a doctrine which has the double misfortune of being physiologically and historically impossible, as well as wholly antibiblical." The facts contained in the essay, entitled, "Canaan identified in the Ethiopean," drawn from physiology, history, observation, and experience, proving that the negroes in the United States are, and ever have been, submissive kneebenders, slaves by nature, and unqualified for any other position in society than that of absolute

subordination to the white race, were admitted to be strictly true by the authors of the "Types of Mankind," but their identification with the posterity of Canaan, the submissive kneebender, the servant of servants, mentioned in Scripture, was not only denied on the authority of the Egyptian basrelief, above mentioned, but the same basrelief, which represents a bold warrior, with Caucasian features, was brought forward to prove that the Canaan of Scripture was not the submissive kneebender, the servant of servants, he is represented to be in the Bible. The truth seems to be, that the blind, obstinate persistence in holding to the hypothesis of a single species of the genus homo, in the face of scientific truth, observation, and experience, declaring a plurality of species in the genus, has not only prejudiced the learned authors of the "Types of Mankind," but a great many other scientific men, against the Bible, as the revealed word of God. They have taken for granted that the unity doctrine, so strenuously maintained by theologians, and the great body of the Christian world, has been revealed in the Bible, a book which they suppose that theologians ought to understand better than they do, and hence have not examined for themselves to see whether any such doctrine has been revealed or not, but have taken the shorter road of rejecting the book altogether as a Divine revelation to man, on the ground that it cannot be God's word and stand in open opposition to the truths revealed in God's works. Theologians hung on to the old incorrect English translation of the Hebrew Bible, which taught that the world was only six thousand years old, and made in six days, until the revelations af science began to sink the book to the lowest level of fables, when, fortunately, learned men took hold of it and examined the original Hebrew text by the light furnished by the truth which geology and astronomy had extorted from nature, and, to their surprise, instead of finding anything inconsistent therein with the newly-discovered truths, they saw much to confirm them, and to suggest the existence of others not yet discovered.

It is becoming every day more and more manifest that British policy is in opposition to the truth being known to any, but a select few, that all mankind did not spring from Adam and Eve. Unfortunately, the American people, particularly the divines, do not seem to be aware of the fact, that Great Britain can rely upon her theologians and scientific men to carry out her policy with as much certainty as upon her army and navy. We have only to turn to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," a standard work, republished in 1842, to be aware of this fact. We there find thirty-four of the wisest men in the kingdom, on the subject of chronology (see article Chronology, in the "Encyclopædia") endeavoring to impose upon the world, what they surely knew was not sustained by facts, that "there are no vestiges of the human race beyond six thousand years ago." A few of them pretended to think it might be more, but none made it as

much as nine thousand.

The Rev. Dr. Buckland condescends, in his Bridgewater treatise

on geology, to cultivate the ignorance that British policy has so long been disseminating, at the expense of truth, by asserting the total absence of any vestiges of the human species of an older date than 4,004 years anterior to the Christian era. This assertion is republished and reiterated, in face of the facts long ago given by Dr. Daniel Drake, that the Mississippi Valley abounds with vestiges of the Indian race, at least forty thousand years older than Adam. Here, in New-Orleans, Indian pottery ware, pipes, &c., have been dug up in situations where they have been buried at least fifty thousand years. Thus, in excavating the tanks of the gas-works in the rear of the city, the three lowest sunken cypress forests, which were cut through, scored forty-three thousand and two hundred years on the trees, counting the circular rings of living trees of the same size as the rule of ascertaining their ages; every year being represented by a circular ring. Beneath the roots of the lowest forest, pipes and Indian pottery ware were found, and also the remains of a human skeleton, which Dr. Drake pronounced to be an Indian. Places where fires had been made were also discovered by the charred wood. The horizontality and levelness of the sunken forests of the plain on which New-Orleans stands, have been so well established as to leave no manner of doubt, that one is superposed on another in successive ranges, and that the trees of each forest grew on the very spot on which these stumps are found. Fragments of pottery and pipes have been often found in digging in various places in and near New-Orleans, in situations where they could not have been deposited less than fifty thousand years ago. The most ancient of that geological formation, called the alluvial, is found beneath the sunken cypress forests, while the most recent specimen of the alluvial or latest geological formation is found on the surface. The pyramids of Egypt cannot compare in age with the sunken forests of New-Orleans, yet beneath the lowest one are not only vestiges of the flora and fauna that existed many thousand years anterior to Adam and the pyramids, but of man himself, and his works and utensils used by him. So sedulously has the art of keeping the world in ignorance of the truths of ethnology been cultivated by British writers, that the serpent, in all our English translations of the Bible, still continues to figure in Scripture, instead of the serpent-worshipper, the negro, which was evidently intended to be represented. More than half a century ago, Dr. Adam Clarke, the most learned theologian of the age, came so near the truth, in regard to the creature which beguiled Eve, as to suppose it was an orang-outang. Subsequent researches in ethnographical science prove that the Nachash, translated serpent in the first verse of the third chapter of Genesis, was not only a negro but a negro with an ethnological or scientific name, with the history of the creature shut up in the name, even more closely than the name given by some naturalists to the musquito family, Culicides, indicates that those insects are thus appropriately named, because they fly around and around in a circle, humming a monotonous tune, like the dithyrambics of the worshippers of Bacchus.

The name the Bible gives the negro, Nachash Canaan, is even more significant than the scientific names which learned men have bestowed on plants and animals. It requires considerable knowledge of plants and animals to perceive the force and beauty of their scientific names, or to recognize them thereby. So also it requires not a little knowledge of the negro character to perceive how clearly that character is written out in full in his Scriptural name—Nachash Canaan. The translators and commentators of the Bible would have perceived it if they had been acquainted with the negro and his peculiarities. They did not know that he worshipped a serpent, and was charmed and electrified by that reptile, and hence, in translating the word which expressed this fact, they supposed that the serpent and not the negro was meant, although Dr. Adam Clarke proved that the creature which beguiled Eve, instead of being like a serpent, very strongly resembled an orang-outang from the derivation of the word from which the name was derived.

If the fact were known that the negro, the serpent-worshipping negro, caused the fall of our first parents, the punishment that he should be servant of servants to the Adamic race, would be readily perceived to be just and righteous. That his mental and physical organism qualified him pre-eminently for servitude, was expressed in the surname Canaan, literally meaning kneebender, in body and mind, which was subsequently given to the Nachash. Palæontologists, ethnologists, and physiologists, are in duty bound to lend their assistance to rectify the errors, which theologians, entirely unacquainted with those sciences, fell into, in their translations and interpretations of those passages in the original Hebrew text, relating to those subjects. The truths of geology and astronomy met with strenuous opposition, because they conflicted, not with the Hebrew text, but with the erroneous translation. The truths of ethnology, joining hands with the truth revealed in the Hebrew Bible, will, ere long, drive the serpent out of our English Bible, and supply its place by the serpentworshipper, the Guinea negro, the veritable kneebender, the Canaan of Scripture.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—PRODUCTS OF THE INTERIOR RECEIVED AT NEW-ORLEANS, 1859-'60.

The close of another commercial year (to the 1st of September) enables us to present the statistics of New-Orleans, from that admirable sheet, the "New-Orleans Prices Current." The same astounding progress is shown, in the commercial development of the city, as is shown in the previous annual reports, which, since 1845 have been regularly incorporated into our pages;

Articles.	Amount	Aver- age Price	Value.	Articles.	Amount	Aver- age Price.	Value.
Apples, bbls	67416	\$5 00	\$337080	Lime, Western. bbls.	88143		\$54685
Bacon, ass'd-hhds	100	17.000	MINISTERN.	Lead, pigs	80964	5 00	404820
and casks	45015	90 00	4051350	Lead, bar, kgs & bxs	1658	17 50	29015
Bacon, ass'd, boxes. Bacon, Hams, hhds		15 00	0.57505	Lead, White, kegs Molasses (estimated		3 00	5520
and tierces	37814			erop), galls	17858100		6250335
Bacon in bulk, lbs	39000			Oats, sacks	659550	2 00	1319100
Bagging, pieces	21427	15 00		Onions, bbls	26401	6 00	158406
Bale Rope, coils	125429	9 00	1128861	Oil, Linseed, bbls	1020	30 00	30600
Beans, bbls	8889	4 50	40000	Oil, Castor, bbls	571	44 00	25124
Butter, kg and firks	38345	10 00	383450	Oil, Lard, bbls	9333	34 00	817322
Butter, bbls	1506	35 00	52710	Potatoes, bbls	207698	2 75	571169
Bran, sacks	216677	1 2	270846	Pork, tes and bbls	216523	17 00	3680891
Beef, bbls	35318	12 00	423816	Pork, boxes	71	40 00	2840
Beef, tierces	9616	18 00	173088	Pork, hhds	1874	70 00	131180
Beef, dried, lbs	93726	10	9372	Pork in bulk, lbs	3803500	7	266245
Cotton, bales	2255448	48 50	109389228	Porter & Ale, bbls.	20940	10 00	209400
Corn Meal, bbls	538	3 00	1614	Packing Yarn, reels.	3748	6 00	22488
Corn in ear. bbls	36092	1 00	36092	Rum, bbla	475	20 00	9500
Corn, shelled, sacks.	1722039	1 75	3013568	Skins, Deer, packs	1542	20 00	30840
Thee-e, boxes	85590	3 50		Shot, kegs	4001	20 40	81620
andles, boxes	110405	7 00	772835	Soap, boxes	12202	7 00	85414
Coal, Western, bbls.	2900000	46	1160000	Staves, M	10178	50 00	508900
Dried Apples and				Shingles, M	7000	4 00	28000
Peaches, bbls	1121	12 00	13452	Sugar (est'd crop).			D. 175.55
Feathers, bags	936	22 00	20592	Ehds	221840	82 00	18190880
Plaxseed. tierces	375	12 00	4500	Spanish Moss, bales	8604	14 00	120456
flour, bbls	965860	6 25	6036625	Tallow, bbls	1025	30 00	30750
fura hhds, bdls and		41	000000	Tobacco, Leaf, hhds	67883	95 00	6448885
bozes	151	15 00	2265	Tobacco, Strips, "	10908		2017980
Hassware, packages.	68879	5 00		Tobacco, Stems, "		15 00	32400
Hemp, bales	4883	21 00	102543	Tobacco, Chewing.			-
Hides	163568	3 00		kegs and boxes	14544	15 00	218160
Tay, bales	152659	4 76		Twine, bdls and bxs.	3508	9 00	31572
ron, pig. tons .	643	30 00		Vinegar, bbls	1206	4 00	4824
ard, bbls and tes	65784	30 00		Wool, bag		35 00	131355
ard, kegs	90699	6 00		Whiskey, bbls	185042	9 00	1665378
eather, bundles					13116		29511
seattle, sand-es	0110	00 00	1 200200	Other various article			7750000
		To	TAL VALUE	(dollars)			185211254
				-'59			172952664
			otal in 1857				167155546
				3-'57			158061369
			Potal in 1868	-'56,			144256081

2.-EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO FROM NEW-ORLEANS FOR THREE YEARS,

Commencing September 1, and ending August 81.

	COT	TON-B	ALES.	TOBA	ссо—ві	IDS.
WHITHER EXPORTED.	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58	1859-60	1858-59	1857-58
Liverpool	1348163		1	8844 6308	9549 8207	5995 7241
Glasgow, Greenock, &c	16437		6021	2013	2388	497
Queenstown, Cork, &c	43112 303157 2395	247703	226624	2010	3757	7835
Bordeaux	3735	1193	966	3212 3197	3927	3261 5068
Nants, Cette, and Bouen Amsterdam Rotterdam and Ghent	4004 2949 5205	4826	3912	1143	40	661
BremenAntwerp, &c	00996 16362	66850	50783	13694 4735	2183 14417 5616	379 174
Hamburg Fottenburg and Stockholm	9079	9440	3464	64	373 970	100
pain, Gibraltar, &c	50317 17725	75889 16578	56948	10848	8022	1541
lenos. Trieste, &c	61229	54496	45891	8847	7441	346
Other foreign ports. New-York	62936 131648	5856 25464	34076 125679	4640 7392 1310	4447 4601 944	719 803 90
Providence, Rhode IslandPhiladelphiaBaltimore	5717 5257 1247	157117 5582 1129	2238 1974 670	261 140	426 180	671 161
Portsmouth	1829	1442	****	345	294	10
Total	2214296	1777171	1659707	82689	79974	7221

Great Britain Prance North of Europe Southern Europe, Mexico, &c.	313291 136135 129270	256447 182475 146963	236596 116304 125454	23322 24335	20144 9876 23599 19910	16164 6306 20081
Coastwise	208634	196590	164637	9448	6445	9931
Total	2214296	1777171	1659707	82699	79974	72218

3.—SUGAR STATISTICS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The planting season (1859-'60) opened unfavorably, and the general prospect of the crop was not flattering. Long droughts, early frost, and severe cold have materially reduced the yield of sugar. With these drawbacks the crop has fallen below the average of the last eighteen years, which would be about 233,000 hogsheads.

According to the annual statement of Mr. P. A. Champomier, the total crop of the past season was 221,840 hogsheads averaging 1,150lbs, and making an

the past season was 221,840 hogsheads, averaging 1,150lbs., and making an

aggregate weight of 265,115,750lbs. Of this quantity 192,108 hogsheads were brown sugar, made by the old process, and 29,732 hogsheads of refined, clarified, &c., including cistern-bottoms, the whole being the product of 1,308 sugar houses, of which 992 were worked by steam and 316 by horse-power. The crop of the preceding year amounted to 326,296 hogsheads, weighing about 414,796,000 lbs., showing a decrease for the last year of over 140,000 hogsheads, or about 160,000,000lbs

According to calculation. the price of the entire crop has averaged 7 tc., against 6c. last year. At this average the aggregate value of the crop is \$18,190,880,

against \$24,998,424, the product of last year, a decrease of \$6,807,544.

The estimated stock on hand at the close of last season was 10,000 hogsheads, and this amount added to the crop—221,840 hogsheads—would make a supply of 231,840 hogsheads. The distribution of this supply, as nearly as can be ascertained, has been as follows: Shipments to places out of the State, as shown by our tables, and including the exports from Attakapas, 46.417 hogsheads; consumption of the city and neighborhood, 30,000 hogsheads; taken for refining in the city and other parts of the State, including cistern-bottoms, 8,000 hhds.; estimated quantity taken to fill up hogsheads for shipment, 13,000 hogsheads; stock now on hand in the State, estimated at 1,000 hogsheads; leaving as the quantity taken for the West, 133,423 hogsheads, against 187,339 hogsheads last year, or a decrease of 53,916 hogsheads. The quantity shipped to Atlantic ports is 33,553 hogsheads, against 93,370 hogsheads last year, showing a decrease of

59,817 hogsheads.

According to a statement annually made up by the "New-York Shipping and Commercial List," the total imports of foreign sugar into the United States, for the year ended December 31st, 1859, was 262,829 tons (equal to 490,614 hhds. of 1,200 lbs. each), against 255,100 tons, or 476,186 hogsheads in 1858; and the quantity of this description taken for consumption in 1859 was 239,034 tons against 244,758 tons in 1858, or a decrease of 21 per cent. The consumption of both foreign and domestic cane sugar in 1859 was 431,184 tons, against 388,492 tons in 1858; or an increase in the total consumption of nearly 11 per cent. Besides the above, it is estimated that there entered into the consumption 12,053 tons of sugar made from foreign and domestic molasses, and about 27,000 tons of maple sugar, which, with the consumption of California and Oregon, estimated at 8,500 tons, would give a grand total for the consumption of the United States in 1859 of 478,737 tons, against 431,152 tons in 1858. This amount is equal to 1,072,370,880lbs., or 893,642 hogsheads of 1,200lbs. each, and is much the largest quantity ever consumed in one year in the United States, giving an average (estimating the whole population at thirty millions) of nearly 36lbs. to each man, woman, and child, including slaves.

The following table shows the consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar in the United States for the five years last past, each year ending 31st December. It is proper to state, however, that the amounts given do not include the sugar made from molasses, the product of the maple-tree, or the

consumption of California, Oregon, &c.

Year.	Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.		qual to hhe 2001bs. eacl	
1859	239,084		192,150		431,184	****	804,877	
1858	244,758		143,634	****	388,492		725,185	,
1857	241,765		39,000		280,765	****	524.094	
1856			123,468	****	378,760		707,019	
1855	192,604	****	185,148		377,752	****	705,137	

The crops from 1828 (which is as far back as our estimates extend) to 1833, summed up 281,000 hogsheads, making the total product, in a period of thirtyone years, 5,117,549 hogsheads, or 5,455,282,450lbs. We would here remark that up to 1848 the product in hogsheads is estimated, and 1,000lbs. taken as the average weight per hogshead. Since that date we have taken the figures of Mr. P. A. Champomier.

A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	TOTA	L CBOP.	Aver.	Total		Exported to West'n	First Rec'pts.
Year,	Hhds.	Pounds.	price per hhd.	Value	ports. Hogsh'ds.	States.	of New Crop.
1834	100,000	100,000 000	\$60 00	\$6,000,000	45,500	44,500	October 15th.
1835	30.000	30,000,000	90 00	2,700,000	1,500	23,500	Novem'r 5th.
1836	70,000	70,000,000	60 00	4.200,000	26,300	85,000	Novem'r 1st.
1837	65,000	65,000.000	62 50	5,062,000	24,500	32,500	Novem'r 1st.
1838	70,000	70,000,000	62 50	4 375,000		32,500	October 17th.
1839	115,000	115,000,000	50 00	5,750,000	42,600	58,000	October 13th.
840	87,000	87,000,000	55 00	4,785,000			October 14th
1841	90,000	90,000,000	40 00	3,600,000	28,000	50,000	October 13th.
1842	140,000	140,000,000	42 50	4,750,000	63,000	60,000	October 12th.
813	100.000	100,000.000	60 00	6,000,000	84.000	52,000	October 22d.
844	200,000	200.000,000	45 00	9,000,000	101,000	70,000	October 3d.
845	186,650	186,650,000	55 00	10.265,750	79,000	75 000	October 4th.
846	140,000	140.000,000	70 00	9,800,000	45,566	70,000	October 7th.
847	240,000	240,000.000	40 00	9,600,000	84,000	115,000	October 2d.
848	220,000	220,000.000	40 00	8,800,000	90,001	108,000	October 5th
849	247,923	269,769,000	50 00	12.396,150	90,000	125,000	October 11th
850	211,303	231,194,000,	60 00	12,678,180	45,000	123.000	October 17th
851	236,547	257,138,000	50 00	11,827.350	42,000	149,000	October 19th
852	321,931	368,129,000	48 00	15,452,688	82,000	206.000	October 9th.
853	449,324	495,156,000	35 00	15,726,340	166,000	185 000	October 6th.
854	346,635	385,726,000	52 00	18,025,020	122,000	143,000	October 4th.
855	231,427	254,569,000	70 00	16,199,890	39,133	131,027	October 10th.
856	73,976	81,373.000	110 00	8,137,360	1,850	39,576	Novem. 3d.
857	279,697	307,666,70	64 00	17,900,608	73,885	153.612	Septem. 29th.
858	362,296	414,796,000	69 00	24.998.424	93,885	187,339	Septem. 20th.
859	221,840	255,115.750	82 00	18,190,880	33,558	133,423	October 8th.
Total	4,836,549	5,174,282,450		\$266.321.140	1.519,206	2,447,877	Priox II

Assuming that no unusual vicissitudes occur from this time forward, during the season, the crop is not expected to reach beyond a moderate average. The following table indicates the general course of the market throughout the season:

1859-'60.	Highest.		Lowest.		Average.
September cents per 1b.	61 a 61	****	54 a 64		6 a 61
October	6t a 7t		6 a 64		6} a 6}
November	7 a74		61 a 61		6 a 7
December	78 a 78		7 074	****	74 a 78
January	71 a 71		61 a 71		7 a 14
February	7 a 71		6) a 7)		6t a 7t
March	6) a 74		6t a 7		61 a 71
April			At a 7t		6 a 71
May	6t a 71	****	61 a 71		61 a 71
June		****	71 a 71		74 a 71
July	7} a 8}		71 a 8		71 a 8
August	91 a 91		71 a 81		81 a 9

4.—UNITED STATES COTTON STATISTICS-1860.

The following table shows the amount and distribution of the United States cotton crop for the past three years:

	1858-59.	1857-58.	1856-57.
Cropbales	3,851,481	3,113,962	2,939,519
Exports—Great Britain	2,019,252 450,696 551,465	1,809,965 384,002 396,487	1,428,870 413,357 410,430
Total Exports	3,021,403	2,590,455	2,252,657
Consumption United States	927,651	595,562	702,138
Stock 1st September	149.237	102,926	49,258

The following is a statement of the supply and consumption of cotton in Europe and the United States, for the ten years ending with 1859, in round numbers, in bales:

Year.	U. States Crop.	Foreign Supply.	Total.	Consumpt'n in Europe.	Consumpt'n in U. States.	Total.
1850	2 097,000 2,355,(00	747,000 680,000	3,844,000 3,035,000	2,451,000 2,618,000	488,000 404,000	2,939,000 8,022,000
1852	3.015,000 3.263,000	739,000 882,000	3 754,000 4,145,000	3,112,000	603,000 671,000	3,715,000
854	3,930,000 2,847,000	630,000 783,000	3,560,000 3,630,000	3,116.000 3,316.000	610,000 693,000	3.720,000
856	3,529,000 2.040,000 3,114,000	843,000 1,096,000 925,000	4,372 000 4,036,000 4,039 000	3,673,000 3,079,000 3,516,000	702,000 596.000	4,367,000 3,781,000 4.112,000
869	8,851,900	1,018,000	4,869.000	3,651,000	928,000	4,579,000
	29,941,000	8,349,000	38,284,000	31,545,000	6,289,000	37,834,000

The total consumption in Europe, United States, Mexico, &c., as compared with the previous year, is as follows:

1850,			1858.
4,612,000		0000	4,093,000
Of which the U. States furnished 3,841,000	 ****	****	3,146,000
Other Countries 771.000	 		947,000

5.—EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

From September 1st, 1859, to September 1st, 1860.

		From		Flour. bbls.	Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
New-O Philad Baltin Boston	rleans elphia nore	4440 000		626,283 6,333 64,861 905 26,829 50	826 6 112	4,759,246 244,953 41,823 8,922	1,772,723 140,069 242,111 130,602 1,050
Total,			*	725.261 102,032	944 23	5,054,944 468,788	2,286,555 320,681
Increa				623,229	921	4,586,156	1,965.874
Total,	year ending	Sept. 1	1859	725.261 102.032	944 23	5,054,944 468,788	2,286,555 320,681
64	64	44	1858	1.300,906	607	6,658,639	3,372,444
66	64	44	1857	863,179	686	7,567,001	4,793,184
46	44	65	1856,	1.665,552	8,721	7,939 955	7.063,821
84	65	46	1855	170,329	5,536	317,713	6,843,242
81	41	×6	1854	1.82+.920	40,660	5,918,317	6,215,936
65	64	61	1853	1,618,060	683	5,543,460	1.517,087
64	84	44	1859	1.444,640	1.810	2,712,120	1.576,749
44	46	44	1851	1,581.702	5,553	1,523,908	2.368,860
46	- 6	46	1850	463,460	6.086	463,015	4.873.446
44	- ex	16-	1849	1.118 316	86,058	1,091,385	12,729,626
44	6	64	1848	183,533	105,350	251,622	4,581,367
46	46	44	1847	3,150,689	847,280	3.015,134	17.298,744

6.—EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Rye.
New-YorkOther ports, to latest dates	42,081 7,162	178,031	17,286 2,072	
Total, 1859-'69	49,243 51 388 303,100	178,031 57,845 390,428	19,358 25,519 16,848	13,100
44 1855-756 44 1855-756	488,344 748,408 7,763	2,875,653 2,610,079 4,972	543,590 282,083 308,428	216,162 1,975,178 35,560

7.—COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.

From the annual Report made from the office of the "Courier," we condense or extract the following ;

Exports of Flour and Wheat.

	1858_'59			1850_'60		
1	Flour. bbls. 11,200	Wheat. bush. 7,809 63,116	*****	Flour. bbls. 4,710 6,296	Wheat. bush. 3,764	
Total	60,334	70,934		11.006	3,764	

The exports of Naval Stores were, in 1859-'60, 65,252 bbls. foreign and 92,535 bbls. coastwise, against 46,634 and 48,334 the previous year. 1,060 boxes copper ore were exported in 1860, against 1,977 in 1859.

Comparative Statement of Cotton and Rice, embracing Stock on hand, Receipts and Exports.

		1860.		Same	time last year.			
STOCKS, RECEIPTS, ETC., TO DATES.	COT	COTTON. BICE.			COTTON.			
	S. Isl'd.	Upland.	Tierces.	S. Isl'd.	Upland.	Tierces		
Stock on hand, September 1, 1850 Received since August 23 Received previously	1,365 40 27,016	16,227 587 510,055	1,145 1,134 160,236	917	10,798	3,858		
Total Receipts	28,421	526,869	162,515	28,384	483,789	159,660		
Exported since August 23 Exported previously	27,062	1,920 517,127	621 136,952	** - * * * *				
Total Exports	27,062	519,047	137,573	27,019	467,540	135,215		
On shipboard, not cleared	119	3,549	390 23,735 225	123	3,576	200 19,800 3,500		
Deduct from total receipts	27,181	522,880	161,923	27,142	471,138	158,715		
Remaining on hand, Aug. 31, 1860	1,240	3,989	592	1,242	12,651	945		

Comparative Exports of Cotton and Rice from the Port of Charleston.

EXPORTED TO		eptember ugust 31,		From September 1, 1858 to August 31, 1859.			
	S. Isl'd.	Upland.	Rice.	S. Isl'd.	Upland.	Rice.	
LiverpoolScotlandOther British ports	14,665 153	222,376 2,957	4,126 52	15,685 154	198,577 3,631	3,778 53	
Total Great Britain	14,818	225,333	4,178	15,839	202,208	3,831	
Havre Marseilles Other French ports	6,250	56,002 514 2,129	6,550 245 510	7,470	33,439 1,375	3,310 713	
Total France	6,250	58,645	7,305	7,470	34,814	4,023	
HollandBelgium North of Europe	48	9,701 1,003 36,304	743 1,787 9,786	30	9,214 386 30,960	935 2,078 7,962	
Total North of Europe	48	47,008	12,266	30	40,560	10,975	
South of Europe W. Indies, &c		34,668	405 19,200		39,003	86 17,243	
Total foreign ports	21,116	365,654	43,354	23,339	316,585	36,158	
Boston	420 5,502 24	29,814 2,884 94,783 17,811 8,101	7,815 44,468 9,421 10,256 19,006 3,253	521 22 3,137	34,807 7,621 79,597 19,497 9,225	7,999 249 52,201 7,758 8,809 19,448 2,593	
Total coastwise	5,946	153,393	94,219	3,680	150,955	99,057	
Grand total	27,062	519,047	137,573	27,019	467,540	135,215	

Comparative Exports of Rough Rice and Lumber from the Port of Charleston.

		ember 1, 1859, st 31, 1860.	From Sept to Augu	ember 1, 1858 st 31, 1859.	
EXPORTED TO	R. RIOR. bush.	LUMBER. feet.	n. nics. bush.	LUMBER.	
Liverpoel London Other British ports.		284,653	18,671	165,121 228,485	
Total Great Britain		234,653	18,671	393,606	
Havre		831,161 254,588		20,644	
Total France	8,750	1,085,749		20,644	
North of Europe South of Europe West Indies, &c		244,745 2.222,654 1,707,620	64,847	750,327 2,614,731 1,668,170	
Total foreign ports	91,237	5,495,421	83,158	5,447,478	
Boston Rhode Island, &c New-York. Philadelphia. Baltimore and Norfolk. Other United States ports	12,418	299,976 1,335,835 1,384,478 1,440,349 1,371,321 1,517,561	7,565 29,641	1,828,149 785,052 1,147,386 2,294,966 777,801	
Total coastwise	41,671	7,349,520	37,206	6,833,854	
Grand total	132,908	12,844,941	120,364	12,280,832	

8.—COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES. Annual Statement for the year ending August 31st, 1860.

The second second and the second	1860.	1859.	1858.					
New-Orleans	2,139.425 1,669,274 842,729 704,323 252,424 192,062 199,927 172,498 625,219 475,733 610,100 481,805 42,564 87,575 66,987 33,011		842,#29 704,828 252,424 192,062 190,927 172,498 525,219 475,733 510,100 481,895 42,564 87,575		842,429 704,82 252,424 192,06 190,927 172,49 625,210 476,73 510,100 481,89 42,564 67,57 66,987 33,01 1,482 0. 2,692		1,576.40 522,90 145,36 192,54 282,97 406,25 25,29 24,70	
425,622 Deduct shipped to New-Orleans	104,083	85,321	11,100					
Total crop of the United States	4,670,417	3,851,692	3,117.496					
Comparative Statement of G	rounth		100					
Crop of 1856-90. Bales. 4,670,417 Crop of 1854-55. 1858-89 3.851,692 1853-54. 1857-58 3.117.496 1852-53. 1856-57 2,944,605 1851-52. 1855-56 3,924,242 1850-51.	**********	2,9 3,2 3,0 2,3	29,139 60,241 07,586 53,805					
Increase over crop of 1859		1.5	52.921					
и и 1857	********	1,7	25,612					
Add—Stock on hand at commencement of the year— In Southern ports. In Northern ports. Supply		63,868	19,508					
Deduct therefrom— The exports to foreign ports. Less foreign included	3.7	74.146	,					
Stack on hand Sentember 1st 1880-	3,7	73,229						
Stock on hand September 1st, 1800— In Southern ports	80,000	24.249						
Burnt and manufactured in Southern ports		30,581	28,059					
Taken for home use, north of Virginia	as follows		1,866					
South Carolina. Georgia. Florida.			18,647					
Total. Last year, 1858-'59	*********	.,,	52,413 17,592					
Increase			4,821					
The following table will show the comparative gra	wth, for p	oast years	, of Sea					
Crop of Bales Crop of 1859-769 .52,413 1856-766 1858-759 .47,502 1854-765 1837-788 .40,566 1858-764 1856-767 .45,314	**********		Bales, 4,512 10.841 9,626					

Note to the Cotton tables on the preceding page —Since the preceding page was printed, we have seen an editorial note in the "Charleston Courier," from which the Cotton tables are taken, admitting an over-estimate of the Sea Islands of 6,000 bales. This error occurred in the Savannah aggregate. The "Courier" says: "Our statament, with this error corrected, will make the crop 4,664,417 bales, and that of the New-York statement 4,669,770 bales, showing a difference in the two statements of 5,653 bales."

9.—COMMERCE OF GALVESTON, TEXAS, 1860.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of cotton for the year, and the stock on hand, with the corresponding amounts for the two preceding years;

	1859~'60.	1858-'59.	. 1857-'58.
Received at thi	1st September, 1859	1,899 148,777 39.964	962 118,828 26,956
Tota	1	190,640	146,248
On hand and on	shipboard not cleared 3,168	2,182	1,890
	ne time to foreign ports	77,534 113,772	50,338 94,010
Tota	251,911	191,306	134,348

The following are the amounts of cotton received at Galveston for the years given (ending 31st August); .

Year.	Bales.	Year.	Bales.
1856	90,298	1859	150,016
1857			
1858	118,398		

The receipts of cotton at the Gulf ports of Texas for the last thirteen years (ending 31st August) have been as follows:

many area vragage, mare no	CAL CON TONIO		
Year.			Bales.
		1855	
		1856	
1850	31,405	1867	90,514
1851	45,900	1858	146,785
		1859	
	85,700	1860	252,424
1064	110 005	TO TAKE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

10 .- COMMERCE OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 1st, 1860.

Statement of Cotton.

Statement of Conon.	
Stock on hand, September 1st, 1859	1,773 1,329 113,681
Total	116,783
Amount on hand September 1st, 1860	2,104
Amount on hand September 1, 1858	462 95,632 1,094
Total 94,576 Shipped to August 24, 1859. 94,576 Shipped from August 24 to August 31 439	95,415
Stock on hand September 1st, 1859	1,773

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Increase in receipts for the yearbales	18,284
Increase in receipts for the week, over last year	235
Increase in stock on hand 1st September	331

Amount of Cotton received at Houston for the past seven years.

Year	ending Sep	t. 1st,	1854bales 1855	38,923	Year	ending	Sept. 1st.	1858 bales	63,453
66	65	66	1855	44.050	- 45	41	66	1859	96.796
68	8L	64	1856	47 008	45	46		1860,	
65	66	46	1857					2000	110,010

The following is a statement of the leading articles of Groceries received at Houston during the last two years:

SE Articles.	1859-'60.		1858-'50.		Excess.
Flour	bbls. 31,385		23,758		7,627
Pork		*****	1,541		2,311
Whiskey		*****	8,143	******	***
Salt		*****	27,938		2,666
Coffee		*****	12,656		3.191
Sugar		*****	2,937		1.176
Molasses			4,156		2,797
Bacon		*****	1,420		1,038
Corn	sacks. 38,060	*****	1,721		46,339

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

1.-CONNECTION WITH TEXAS BY RAILROAD.

Two letters, addressed to Wm. G. Hewes, president of the Opelousas and Texas Railroad, by G. W. R. Bayley, its chief engineer, are before us, and are inserted on account of the valuable information which they give in regard to the progress of Southwestern improvement:

DEAR SIR:—My report to you on the railways of Texas, having attracted some attention, and induced inquiries as to the progress of our road, I now, agreeably to your suggestion, give, in this form, the desired information.

agreeably to your suggestion, give, in this form, the desired information.

Our road from 'Algiers to Brashear, eighty miles, in operation, is now in perfect order. The present terminus of the road, at Brashear, is upon the east bank of Berwick's bay, or the Atchafalaya river. Here, as is well known, is our sea connection with Texas, by a tri-weekly line of steamships, to which another, now being built, will be added in October or November next. As it is intended that the new steamship shall make two trips per week to Galveston, there will then be five arrivals and five departures weekly.

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Continuing the line of our road, we here cross the Atchafalaya, seventeen hundred feet wide, by a steam ferry-boat, now building, that will transport the trains without breaking bulk, and with but little detention. Near the west bank, the line crosses a point of cypress swamp and marsh, about three miles wide; the embankment across this is half done, and steadily progressing, under a contract with Mr. Knox, who will finish the work by the 1st of November. Thence, our line passes up the south bank of the Bayou Teche, through the rich sugar plantations of St. Mary and St. Martin, to New-Iberia, forty-five miles from Brashear. The whole line, from Knox's work to New Iberia, is under contract with Mr. Bisbee, and is being rapidly pushed forward at three different points. The cross-ties are all contracted for, and a portion of the rails, so that it may be set down as sure that this, our second division of the road, will be entirely completed and in running order by the 1st of July next. New-Iberia is one hundred and twenty-five miles from New-Orleans.

At this place (New-Iberia) the whole of the Texas railways, feeders to the Texas and New-Orleans railway, will by that road unite with ours, bringing to New-Orleans, as stated in my former communication, the immense business

of a country tributary to about seven hundred and fifty miles of finished railway, immediately after this connection is made, which will be done by the close of next year, and as the railways of Texas are being rapidly extended in several directions from the city of Houston, the extent of connecting roads will be an-

nually increased.

There will then, very shortly, be a continuous railway from New-Orleans to the city of Houston, in Texas, three hundred and forty-seven miles; to the city of Austin five hundred miles; and to San Antonio, five hundred and fifty miles; and this alone, in view of the immense business in passengers, cotton, cattle, and other freight, that must necessarily be added to it by the connecting link, the Texas and New-Orleans road, will make the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railway, one of the most important and best paying roads in the United States.

But this is not all; at this point (New-Iberia) we are only half way, with our main trunk road to our western terminus on the Sabine river. Here commences our third division, which extends to Opelousas, forty miles, through a rich, fertile, and beautiful prairie country, capable of producing sugar, cotton, and corn, in abundance; where lands are now in great demand, at prices ranging from ten to thirty, and even forty dollars, per acre. Nearly one half of the graduation of this division is already completed, and if the work is steadily continued, we should reach Opelousas with our cars by the close of next year.

By the construction of this division, our company will acquire full ownership and possession of a very large body of the most valuable lands in Louisiana, now in great demand, the sale of which will furnish means for the rapid extension of

the road to the Sabine river.

Proceeding northwestwardly from Opelousas, through the same prairie country, twenty-five miles, we arrive at a point of the utmost importance to New-Orleans, in respect to its connection with the immensely wealthy and populous valley of Red river; this point, on our main trunk line, is Pine Prairie, one hundred and ninety miles from New-Orleans.

Here, by a branch railway of only twenty miles, we come into communication with the rich sugar and cotton district of Bayou Bosuf, unite with the Alexandria and Bayou Bosuf Railway, and establish a daily connection—in eleven

hours running time-between Alexandria and New-Orleans.

The immense importance of such a communication to that section of the State, and to New-Orleans—the business relations of both being so intimately connected—when the delays, losses and difficulties, incident to the uncertain navigation of Red river during its protracted periods of low water, are taken into consideration, must be so well understood by all as to render anything but the mere statement of it here unnecessary. That the trade both ways will be very great, all can see and understand, particularly when it is known that active measures are in progress for railway extension up the valley to Natchitoches, Mansfield, Shreveport, and Fulton—several hundred miles.

The construction of railways from Fulton into Kansas, by way of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas river, and from Alexandria, through the northern parishes of our State, to Little Rock, is merely a matter of time; for the want of the most direct communication by railway with New-Orleans, the natural importing and exporting depot of the Southwest, will cause such to be built eventually.

From Pine Prairie our main line is continued to its western terminus, on the Sabine river, at Thompson's Bluff, near lat. 31°, passing through forests of very valuable Southern pine, varied occasionally by the bottoms of rivers and creeks. This portion of our line is sixty-eight miles long; the total distance from New-Orleans to the Sabine river being two hundred and fifty-eight miles. At its terminus, the road will receive all the produce tributary to the Sabine river above, for a distance of several hundred miles, or to Smith, Wood, and Upshur counties, in northeastern Texas. From our terminus on the Sabine, a railway must necessarily be extended into Texas to San Augustin', Nacogdoches, Rush, and Dallas. This road must connect or intersect with every other in northern Texas.

Dallas, by this line, will be four hundred and eighty miles distant from New-

Orleans, or at least one hundred and fifteen miles less than by any other route, and as Dallas is the business and geographical centre of the great wheat region of Texas, the importance of the saving in distance will secure to our road

the wheat trade.

It will, therefore, be seen that the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railway, has connection with the entire seacoast of Texas, and all her ports, by the line of steamers from Atchafalaya; that it will have connection with all the railways in the southern half of Texas, by means of the Texas and New-Orleans Railway, to unite with our main trunk at New-Iberia; that all of the northern half of Texas will be secured by the extension of the line from the Sabine terminus to Dallas, and by the Sabine river navigation, and that the Red river branch will connect New-Orleans with all northwestern Louisiana.

This is an outline of the plan of construction, present condition and prospects of our road, without reference to its existing or future way-business, and this, I

presume, is all the information desired.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

G. W. R. BAYLEY.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from Texas, after having made a tour of inspection of the Texas and New-Orleans Railway, and of the railways radiating from the city of Houston. In view of the great importance of the speedy completion of that portion of our road (now in construction) between our present terminus on Berwick's Bay and and New-Iberia, forty-five miles, the following information is submitted:

The Texas and New-Orleans Railway commences at New-Iberia, one hundred and twenty-five miles from New-Orleans, by our line, and extends westwardly, through Louisiana, one hundred and sixteen miles to the Sabine river, and thence one hundred and six miles to the city of Houston—total length, two hun-

dred and twenty-two miles.

The line through Louisiana is all under contract, and it is expected that the same will be completed by the close of next year. The Texas division is well advanced, and will be finished during the present year. Nearly one half of it is completed and in operation already, while the grading of the other half is nearly finished, the ties on hand, and the rails, chairs, and spikes, on the ground.

From a personal inspection of the works in progress, and a knowledge of the energy, capacity and ability of those in charge of this great work, I am convinced

of its completion in 1861 to New-Iberia.

The immense importance of this great feeder to our road can hardly be over-

estimated, when we consider the extent of its connections in Texas.

The distance from New-Orleans to Houston will be three hundred and fortyseven miles. In Louisiana, the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad traverses a country, which recent developments prove is capable of producing sugar, cotton, and corn, abundantly, while cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and lumber, will add largely to its business.

The Bayou, Vermillion, the Tortue, Plaquemine, Brusle, Mermenton, and Cal-

casieu, will each be important sections

The shipments of cotton for the year ending in April, 1860, from the Sabine, equaled 30,000 bales; from the Neches, 15,000 bales; Trinity river, 50,000 bales,

while the production nearly doubles itself annually.

The Texas and New-Orleans Railroad must do an immense way business, while it will have for its feeder the Houston and Texas Railway, to extend from Houston to Dallas and Red river. The road is now completed to Navisota, seventy miles, and its receipts, in April last, nearly equaled \$50,000, while the business for October, November, December, and January next, is estimated to reach \$60,000 per month. The gross earnings for the year commencing October 1, 41860, are put at \$600,000 by Mr. Groesbeck, president, and for the year following at \$1,250,000. This company will have eighty-two and a half miles finished by the 1st October next, and one hundred and twenty-five miles by August 1, 1861. Dallas is two hundred and fifty miles from Houston.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad will have for its feeder the Wash-

ington County Railroad, extending from Hempstead (fifty milrs above Houston) to Brenham, twenty-two miles, into one of the richest portions of Texas. Eleven miles of this road are already completed, the grading done, with ties and rails on hand for the balance, only awaiting the erection of the Brazos river bridge, now building.

From Brenham to Austin, sixty-two miles, the Air-Line Railroad Company are now calling for proposals for construction, and as their private subscription

is large, the early completion of their road is beyond doubt.

The business of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad must be very greatly increased by the completion of the Washington County and Air-Line Railways. The number of bales of cotton conveyed over this road for the year ending May 1, 1859, was 59,925, and this must have been greatly increased in 1860.

When it is considered that this railroad must be rapidly extended to Dallas, the centre of the wheat region, two hundred and fifty miles from Houston, and that the Washington County and Air Line roads, together one hundred and four miles, will soon be built, the vast importance of these feeders to the Texas and New-Orleans road, and of all to the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western road, will be appreciated.

The next great feeder to be considered, is the Buffalo, Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Raifroad, which crosses the Brazos river at Richmond; thence extends to Columbus, on the Colorado, eighty and a half miles from Harrisburg; thence to La Grange, twenty-eight miles; and thence to Austin, about one hundred

and forty miles from Houston.

From Columbus, on the Colorado river, another road will run to Gonzales and San Antonio, about one hundred and twenty-five miles, and it is expected that twenty-five miles of this road will be built during 1861. The total distance from New-Orleans to San Antonio will be about five hundred and fifty miles, and there can be but little doubt of the ultimate extension thence to Guaymas, and also to Mazatlan, of this route from New-Orleans to San Antonio; thus developing a Southern Pacific Railroad route, which, though possessing merits of a very superior order, has not yet been brought permanently before the public.

The entire distance from New-Orleans to the Pacific, would be about thirteen hundred miles; the route would afford a lucrative way business throughout its whole length, and its termini on the Mississippi, and upon the Pacific coast,

would be accessible to shipping-a very important consideration.

It remains to notice the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railway, commencing at Houston, and extending to Columbia, on the Brazos river, and thence to Wharton, on the Colorado river; also the road from Houston to Galveston, fifty miles now in operation.

The Houston Tap and Brazoria Railway, is finished to Columbia, fifty miles, and this portion of the route traverses the rich sugar district of Oyster creek.

It is expected that this road will be completed to Wharton, eighty-eight miles, by the 1st of January, 1861, and from Columbia it is contemplated to extend it to Matagorda. Considering the preceding exhibit of the condition and prospects of the Texas railways radiating from Houston, and the certainty of the speedy completion of that of the Texas and New-Orleans Company to New-Iberia, where it will unite with the New-Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western, opening at once to New-Orleans about seven hundred and fifty miles of finished railway, to be worthy the attention of our company, and of the citizens of New-Orleans, it is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Chie, Engineer.

EDITORIAL NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY NORTH AND SOUTH -MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, ASHI-VILLE, PLAT ROCK, WARM SPRINGS— BOOK NOTICES—EDITORIAL NOTES AND ITEMS, ETC.

THE present aspect of affairs in the Union is certainly such as should demand the prompt and early action of its people, in the direction of deliverance from an impending evil, more overwhelming than any that ever before hung over a nation. It is now quite evident that the abolition party have permanent control of one branch of the federal government, and will, beyond a possible contingency, within the next four or five years, attain in the other a clear and working majority on any question in which the interests of the Northern and Southern sections are involved, and, in the breaking up of all the old party lines and landmarks, now but too palpably manifested, have already, within their ready control, the executive branch of the government. This control it is evident they could have acquired four years ago, but for the almost marvellous union of the South, considering her past distractions, a union hitherto unknown in her history

From this fact there can be deduced but three theories of action, from which a choice will be made in the future administration of the government. They are—

1. That the free States shall falsify their past record, and, coming into the possession of uncontrolled power, generously guarantee to the South, and maintain her in the exercise of those rights which are hers under the Constitution, and without which she could not, and would not, have entered into that compact, since they are as necessary to her existence as light and heat, to wit: the right of maintaining her social and industrial systems, and of extending them as her interests or necessities might require; or,

2d, That these States will proceed

at once to execute what they have declared with almost entire unanimity, even under the present Constitution, that slavery is local and temporary, and possesses no rights beyond its present limits, to which it is forever to be restricted; or,

3d, That, emboldened by success at all points, long contested, hard won, they will, consistently and rationally, consummate their theories, amending or changing the Constitution at their pleasure, by proclaiming, throughout the length and breadth of the republic, the abrogation of all laws recognizing or regulating the relations of slavery, and decreeing its unconditional emancipation.

As matters now stand, it should be brought home to every Southern hearth, that the choice of policy which has been indicated, will, in no degree, however insignificant, depend upon the influence or power which the South can exert in the Union, but must altogether be determined by the sovereign will and pleasure of those who have attained the control of affairs, and we may challenge contradiction upon this point.

Men there have been, throughout the entire South, who have ever proclaimed that there was, in reality, no danger from Northern agitation upon the subject of slavery, seeing that it sprang only from a body of disorganizers, while the great body of the people there held them in contempt, remaining true to the Constitution and the Union, and, if in control of affairs, would, in reality, do to the South no greater harm than would the ruling power of her own people. This was, at one time, the argument of many whom the South held among her truest and noblest sons. Abandoned by them, when experience began to teach its dangerous fallacy, it was taken up, and thenceforward became the threadbare doctrine, of certain hungry applicants for federal office, the more ambitious national politicians, a few of

the larger holders of slaves, whose fathers were born in New-England, or who graduated, themselves, at Harvard, and whom great property has made timid, some very respectable old ladies, and a batch of Yankee editors, and school-masters, throughout the land. The continued repetition of the fallacy was not without its effect in determining our councils, and in reconciling us to concession after conces sion, as fast as they were demanded, for the sake of peace and union among brethren, and to show how exceedingly clever and patriotic we were.

It can be of no importance, however, to show who are responsible for the past. It is sufficient, now, that demands have been made upon us more rapidly than concession could easily follow, and that every semblance of the faith and hope that were once so fondly cherished, have at last disap-peared. Who is there that will now dare to express them, from the Potomac to the Gila, when the leaders of the North, in the plenitude of power, throw off even this flimsy mask that has been worn, and, in the bold language of men who mean what they say, tell us that the sceptre is at last theirs, and will be wielded at their will. The boldest, most sagacious, and truest, of their leaders, one whose honesty we at least respect, throws down the gauntlet in the Senate, and admonishes us to prepare for such an adaptation of the policy and institutions of the country as is required by the necessities of the ruling power, and such a remodelling of the whole framework of the government as will secure, in all the future, the dominion of free labor in every part of the republic. The speeches of this great leader are clear, bold, and convincing, and, circulated throughout the South, would serve a better purpose in awakening her people to a true sense of their dangers than those of our Hunters, Hammonds, or Stevens, able as they undoubtedly are.

The Chicago Times, understood to be the home organ of Mr. LINCOLNcertainly printed at his door-makes no affectation of concealment as to the purposes had in view. In a recent issue, it speaks as follows:

"The only thing that can prevent a com-plete and bloody slave insurrection through-

out the Southern States, is the preservation

out the Southern States, is the preservation of the Union.

"If the Union be preserved, and if the federal government he administered, for a few years, by republican Presidents, a scheme may be devised and carried out which will result in the peaceful, honorable, and equitable emancipation of all the slaves.

"The States must be made all free—and, if a republican government is intrusted with the duty of making them free, the work will be done without bloodshed, without revolution, without disastrous loss of property. The work will be one of time and patience, but it must and will be done."

In our last we broke off rather abruptly, in a description of the upper or mountain country of South Carolina, where we were spending a large portion of the summer. There are three important watering-places in this section, which are the resort of large numbers, and are worthy of particular mention, though we were sorry to perceive that, notwithstanding the in-creased facilities of travel in this direction, they do not receive the amount of patronage to which they are entitled. Whether from the hot weather, hot beyond all records of living men, we imagine (it ruled at Abbeville C. H. one day, while we were there, at 100° in the shade, from morn until night), or from the prospect of hard times, threatened by the blighted crops, or from the superior attractions which our Northern brethren hold out in their retreats (how much we do seem to love them when the dog-star begins to blaze), this state of things occurs, it is unnecessary to determine.

The Williamston Springs, which are about twenty miles distant from Greenville, on the Columbia road, have been but recently opened to the public. The eprings are strongly chalybeate, and were, we think, discovered by the former proprietor, Allen Williams, Esq., who donated the grounds to a company, which has constructed, at an expense of \$60,000, the hotel, capable of accommodating five hundred persons. It is four stories in height, with large and well-aired rooms. The front, of 220 feet, is provided, the entire length, with ample piazzas, on the first and second stories. The table is sump-tuous. There is, unfortunately, a deficiency of good walks, and a sad want of shade. The water, however, is medicinal and pure, and the country around as genial and healthful as any

to be found in the upper country. So far the experiment proves a failure, and the whole establishment is offered for sale, and must result in the almost entire loss of the capital invested. Such, in general, is the fate of our home experiments. This one at least, though evidencing the highest public spirit and enterprise, was, in costliness and style, far beyond any reasonable demands of this section of country. In the vicinity of the hotel is quite a handsome village, of modern growth, and a quarry from which we perceived car loads of granite transported. A male academy is located here, at which over one hundred students are taught, the most of whom are boarded in the neighborhood.

Chick's Springs are located in Greenville district, about ten miles from the Court House, a distance easily accomplished in two hours by the hacks which are in constant attendance upon the cars. The proprietor, J. T. Henerey, uses every effort that can conduce to the comfort of his visitors. Besides the main hotel, there are many cabins. We found in the vicinity of a hundred persons present during our visit, representing a large portion of the lower districts of the State. It is a favorite resort for families who spend the whole season, the board ranging from \$20 to \$25 per month. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Another spring is marked by soda, magnesia, and lime, in combination with sulphur.

Glenn Springs are in Spartanburg district, on a convenient route to the North Carolina mountains, by the way of Howard Gap, and the Wilson's Springs of North Carolina might be taken by a not very great detour, though the direct route is by Yorkville. They are about ten miles distant from a point on the Spartanburg and Columbia road, and the fine improvements are adequate to the accommodation of about two hundred and fifty persons. The place has become one of very popular and fashionable summer resort, and has been growing in favor every year. The common complaint, however, is that it is wanting in coolness and shade. The water combines soda, magnesia, iron, sulphur, etc.

The President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, Mr. Perrin, resides at Abbeville C. H., and we are glad to learn that favorable anticipations of the future are encouraged. The number of branches and detours is a disadvantage to the road, but in time, as travel and development continue in the up country, the amount of business will amply repay the investment. Even should it not, the facilities for reaching market have affected the value of lands to an extent greater than the entire outlay. To no man more than to Judge O'Neal is the public indebted for this great enterprise; for without his zeal, energies, and inexhaustible resources, it must have proved impracticable. He was the very Ajax-we might say Herculesof the work, which must prove a mon-ument to his fame in all coming time. It is the crowning work of a long and well-spent life, illustrious in the halls of jurisprudence, in the circles of philanthropy, of religion, and of morals. Even in letters he is not content to be idle, as several recent works have shown, particularly his elaborate production, 'The Bench and Bar of South Carolina." Notwithstanding that we differ, and have always differed from him in politics, our earnest hopes are that a man so good and so eminent may long be spared to the councils and jurisprudence of his State.

While visiting at Williamston Springs we attended a very large political gathering from the region around. The leading speaker, because the Representative in Congress of the District, was Gen. Ashmore, who gave a very doleful account of the prospects of national affairs, and showed by irrefutable facts and arguments the steady advances which had been made by the Abolition party, and the almost entire cer-tainty of its triumph in the coming Presidential election. He was followed by the Hon. Jas. L. Orr, former Representative from the District, and well known to fame throughout the entire Union, who concurred in the argument which had been made, and in the conclusions which the speaker had drawn, that the time was come when the South should resist, even to the disruption of the Federal Union. There was no time to be lost; the blow should be struck.

A Republican President should never be suffered to be inaugurated. safety and the honor of the South demanded this course. Would Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama, go with us, Col. Orr was ready at a moment's notice. He did not think the withdrawal of Southern delegates from Charleston was the part of wisdom (in which we differ with him), having had good reason to believe the defeat of Douglas could have been secured, and the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, by their presence and action. Thus the Democratic party would have remained a unit and the impending danger been averted. (This argument was combated by one of the speakers, Mr. Moore, from Anderson, who followed.) Whatever the result, said Col. Orr, he could well address the grim-visaged spectre which arose-

"Shake not thy gory locks at me. Thou canst not say I did it."

The whole speech was one of power and eloquence, and was one of the ablest we have ever heard from him. His voice, in fullness and compass and capacity, surpasses that of any speaker it has ever been our fortune to hear, and is one of the secrets of his extraordinary success. In our own remarks, which were brief, and were made upon complimentary invitation, we dwelt upon past recollections of this very neighborhood, where days of happy youth had been spent, and where it had been our fortune to make many friends, some of whom, old and young, we recognized in the faces around us. The little school boys whom we had assayed to teach were now bearded men. In reference to politics we, of course, agreed with the speakers in the conclusions to which they had arrived, and congratulated them upon having at last come up to the stand-point, which we, be-lieved in some quarters a kind of Hotspur, had reached long ago. There was no time for differences of opinion. The South demanded the harmonious and brotherly action of ALL her sons.

We have crossed the North Carolina line, as a granite slab informs us, which has on either side inscribed the initials of one of the States; have passed Poinsett's Spring, so called after

that distinguished statesman and man of science, who was referred to in our last, and who laid out long ago this road over the mountains (his name we are glad to see distinctly inscribed on the granite column from which the refreshing fountain flows); and have reached the far-famed old settlement of Flat Rock. Here there is a hotel, and along the road, a distance of several miles, are the summer-seats, many in a style of much costliness and beauty, of some of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of South Carolina. Elegance and refinement of manners, high intelligence, and a good deal, we regret to say quite too much, of show and fashion characterize the place-for it would be better, perhaps, to leave the formalities of the city behind, and court great Nature here, with even a little rusticity. Rustic manners are a virtue under such circumstances, which one might be excused for even affect-It is a trite quotation that God made the country and man the town. Will man desire to make them both? But we pass Flat Rock, and pestpone to another time a sojourn. It is an inviting region. Among those who have retreats, more or less beautiful, are the families of Lowndes, Huger, Rutledge, Pinckney, Elliott, Trenholm, Hampton, Baring, Molyneaux, Urqu-hart, Drayton, Means, Cuthbert, Johnson, Pringle, Middleton, Bennett, Mitchell King, and Memminger.
Mitchell King is a name long known

to the legal profession of South Carolina as one of its greatest ornaments. In the full possession of all his faculties, he has reached an extreme age, and enjoys the otium cum dignitate of the man of wealth and the scholar. The literary circles of Charleston and its educational institutions, have ever found in him an active member, and a leading and powerful advocate and friend. Mr. Memminger stands very much upon the same ground in many respects. In the truest sense of the word, a self-made man, he has had, or could have had, if desired, the highest honors of the State in every depart-ment. He may almost be regarded as the creator of the present system of publie schools in Charleston, and in the legislature of the State, he has, for a great number of years, led in every mportant measure. More recently he

is known to the country for his mission to Virginia, where he represented at the bar of the general assembly of that State, with unsurpassed ability and patriotism, the cause of a down-trodden South, and, in the name of South Carolina, asked from the Old Dominion, and was refused, that a council should be called of the entire South to discuss the common dangers, and provide for their remedy. Mr. Pettigrue, who chances just now to be here, is another of the bright names of Carolina, which connect themselves with the classic era of the Calhouns, Hugers, McDuffies, Harpers, and Legarés. almost the lone survivor of the busy and able actors and leaders in the nullification struggle, though his position at that as at almost all other times was in opposition to the dominant party. He is still the leader at the bar, and, we trust, will long continue so, and it is refreshing again to look upon his cheerful, smiling, and somewhat youthful face, or hear again his clear, shrill, piping, Randolphian voice, ringing through the court-house as we heard it almost in our infancy. His spirits are just as buoyant and his jests as pointed as ever, though the frosts of not far from eighty winters have descended upon his head.

Asheville is a very handsome village, but of very recent date, compared to many portions of North Carolina. It was made the capitol of all the counties to the west of the Blue Ridge, which were organized under the name of Buncombe, or the "Great State of Buncombe." The iuhabitants are noted for hospitality, and are advancing in wealth, education, and refinement. The court-house is here, and from its high cupola a sublime mountain view may be had. The female college consists at present, in all the classes, including the preparatory, of over two hundred and fifty pupils, a very remarkable number in any section of the country. It is organized under the auspices of the Holston Methodist Conference, and is well patronized by South Carolina and Tennessee. The terms are very low, the item of board in particular, including lights and fuel, reaches but \$30 for the whole scholastic year! Among the studies pursued, in addition to the regular collegiate

course, are the piano, guitar, and violin, vocal music, Latin, German, French, embroidery, soil painting, drawing, leather and wax work, etc. Anson W. Cummings, D. D., is at the head of the institution, with two male and eight female assistants. The pupils are expected to board in the institution. Upon this point we are told in the circular.

"The experience of years has satisfied us, that it is always cheapest and best, for the young ladies, to board with the toachers at the ateward's hall. And unless there is something so peculiar in the case, as to render it clearly an exception, and justify the trustees by vote in excusing the applicant from compliance with the rule, all will be required to board at the steward's hall. The patronage of those unwilling to comply is most respectfully declined. No teachers or school can be responsible for young ladies, as much exposed as they necessarily are by being scattered through any town."

There are several good hotels—the Eagle, kept by Mr. Blair, being by far the most popular, fashionable, and resorted to. We can commend it from

personal knowledge.

Asheville is finely situated in what might be termed a valley, through which flows the French Broad river, it having just received upon its bosom the Swananoa. The rising ground from the valley, upon which the town is built, enables one to obtain, from almost any point within its limits, a fine view. Near the town, in what might be said to be its rear, arises a small chain of mountains, from several peaks of which are obtained excellent views of the surrounding country, but more especially that looking toward Asheville. The valleys of the French Broad and of Hommony creek, are stretched out before the eye, a scope extending over many miles, and taking in as fertile a region as the sun looks down on; while arising out of the val-ley, the solemn, gaunt Mount Pisgah lifts its sugar-loaf peak to the skies, as if disdaining the more common formation in the mountains around. Far in the distance, through the low gap of Hommony creek, may be seen enblack summits of the Balsam Mouth tain, in Haywood county, a distance of about forty-five miles. To the northwest, the eye tires as it sweeps over the seemingly interminable ranges which rise above and beyond each other.

Satisted with the gaze, the beholder turns to the valley, and traces among the rich green fields the course of the French Broad—not as yet pent up in its rock walls, and foaming and boiling in its mad career, but here comparatively a placid stream. Taken as a whole, the view is beautiful; and so it is taken, for the eye sweeps over it with a glance, but never tires its sight. It is considered by some to be the finest mountain-view in the west. No one should visit Asheville without seeing it.

The Deaver White Sulphur Springs are distant five miles from Asheville, and are so called from the name of the gentleman who was for a very long time the proprietor. The premises are adapted to the accommodation of a large number of persons, but are in an extremely dilapidated condition, and unless soon renovated must fall into ruin. The water is a combination of sulphur and magnesia, with a trace of iron, but we have seen no analysis, and can only judge from the taste. It is the best sulphur-water we have found anywhere short of the old Greenbrier in Virginia. It is admirably recuperative, and abundantiy supplied. springs are located on a very high point, and control an area of mountain scenery that is very grand and impo-The Blue Ridge, Mount Pisgah, and the Haywood mountains, not to speak of Mount Yeadon, loom up on every hand. From the latter, Asheville can be seen, a distance of several miles. In consequence of its great elevation, this is one of the coolest retreats to be found in the mountains, and with proper improvements, of which there is now good prospect, it will be one of the most popular resorts in the South. Mr. Deaver established it as far back as 1832, but after his death it reverted to the possession of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry, who has leased it out from time to time.

All over the mountains, upon every road, by every stream or gap. excellent places of accommodation may be found, where the traveller for a night or for a season may enjoy to his heart's content invigorating air, glorious views, appetite, health, and at the same time practise the greatest economy. Among them may be named Davis, on the Saluda Gap road; Carson's on the Ca-

tawba and Burgin's; Penland's, in Yancey county; Baird's and Alexander's, on the French Broad; Sherrill & Harris's, on the Hickory-Nut Gap

road, &c.

The Central Railroad of North Carolina is now aiming for Asheville, and has the means at control to reach it, which will be done in two or three years, if not sooner. This road will then take a direction to the southwestern quarter of the State. Another road, from Morristown, on the East Tennessee road, near Greenville, Tenn., is provided for, and contracts are now being put out, which will extend through Newport, up the Valley of the French Broad to Point Rock, and thence by Asheville. A continuation of this route, almost in a direct line, by the way of Howard Gap, would reach Spartanburg, S. C., in a distance of sixty miles, and at a cost which would not be very formidable. It would pass within a short distance of the Sulphur Springs, and within five or six miles of Flat Rock, and would connect South Carolina with the great internal im-provement system of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, in a new and interesting quarter. The Blue Ridge road will constitute another of the connectting links.

The distance from Asheville to Warm Springs is thirty-seven miles, and the road is one of the most beautiful imaginable, being all the way by the waters of the French Broad, though it is in general rough, and the stage-coach passenger may not expect to slumber by the way, except at the pain of a sore head. The river is shallow and rocky, and as it leaps along in its course forms continued eddies and cascades and falls, and makes a very soothing music.

The Warm Springs have been in the family of the present proprietor for nearly half a century, and are now, more than ever, a place of large resort. The proximity of the East Tennessee Railroad has been the means of bringing large companies from the Southwest. The main hotel is a large two-story brick house of 200 feet front, and there are substantial and convenient cottages. Many improvements are being carried out, and a great extension of the premises. The railroad will reach it certainly very soon.

The editor of the "Asheville Spectator," Mr. Colton, whose acquaintance we formed at the Springs, and whose excellent work upon the Mountains of North Carolina will afford us much assistance in a future article, visited these springs in 1858, and said of them and the French Broad :

"Every person who has ever visited our mountains, and also those of Virginia, has yielded the palm of beauty, if not, too, of sublimity, to our scenery. And it will ever remain an undisputed fact that our own mineral waters are as beneficial to the dismineral waters are as beencias to the dis-cased system as waters of like kind in Vir-ginia. None deny the infallible efficacy of our Warm Springs in cases of rheumatism and like diseases. It is universally ac-knowledged that, except in the Hot Springs of Arkaness, they have no rival. To this lovely spot we have lately paid a visit, and can add our testimony to that of hundreds of othern as to the healing qualities of its tepid waters.

For nearly thirty miles the high frowning mountains press themselves into the wa ters of the French Broad river, leaving on one side a track hardly wide enough for a carriage-way. Suddenly the southwest bank recedes, and a level plain, of considerable extent, meets the traveller's eye. Near the extent, needs the travelers oys. Near the middle of this plain is a levely grove, in which is seen the hotel. A few yards in front roll on, in unceasing turbulence, the long pent-up waters of the French Broad. The wild grandeur of the scenery, which constantly demands the traveller's eye along the river, is famous, wherever the beautiful in nature is admired.

"The Warm Springs Hotel is now owned by Dr. J. A. McDowell. As it was our first visit to the Springs, we know not how it has heretofore been; but, if the present is a type of the future, the traveller for health, or for pleasure, will ever find them an antidote for sickness, and a most pleasant retreat from the cares and toils of business. It has been our good fortune to have been at many watering places, but never at one where the comfort of the visitor was more looked to by the proprietor; and where, all things taken into consideration, the inner and outer taken into consideration, the inner and outer man fared better. Every accommodation for bathing is rendered which is possible. There is, besides the warm spring bath, a fine ahower and plunge bath, supplied with water from one of our pure cold mountain streams. So, therefore, the invalid may find near to him that which he needs; and the man of health, by a short walk, can still further invigorate his system.

"The Warm Springs present more attrac-tion, leaving out of view the invalid, to the

seeker of pleasure, than probably any water-ing-place in the South—certainly in this sec-tion. In front and around the hotel runs the French Broad, where he may fish; while, if he would grace his hook with that daintiest of the finny tribe—if our readers will pardon us, the Venus de Medici of fi-hos—the speckled trout of the mountains, he has them in a ride over the mountains of four or five miles, and should he be a good marksman, and luck favor him, he can, with a little trouble, carry home the antiers of a Carolina buck. With these and many other attractions, we dely any one to stay there without enjoying himself. We need not speak of the beautiful and grand mountain scenery—It must be visited to be appreciated; its beauties cannot be described, nor can the awe which inspires one in beholding

can the awe which inspires one in beholding its solemn grandeur be conceived, "Through the politeness of Dr. McDowell, we visited the Boiling or Limestone Spring— quite a curiosity in its way. This spring is perceptibly impregnated with lime but not so much so as to be unpleasant to the taste. Quite a large stream is formed from its boils. It is one mule and a half from the Want. It is one mile and a half from the Warm

Spring."

LIFE IN THE DESERT .- We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New-York, a volume, bearing the above title, just is-sued from their press. The work is translated from the French, and appeared last summer in Paris, where it is said to have produced considerable sensation. The author's name, as given in the title page, with all its adjuncts, is as follows: L. Du Couret (Hadji-Abd'el-Hamid-Bey), Ex-Lieutenant of the Emirs of Mecca, Yemen, and Persia, Delegate of the French Government to Central Africa, Member of the Société Orientale, Academie Nationale, etc.

We have never heard of this gentleman before, but he proves to be a very agreeable writer, and if his narrative is to be believed, he is certainly a bold, gallant, and dashing adventurer. Many of his statements, in our opinion, savor somewhat of Munchausenism, and are to be received cum multis granis salis. Travellers, from the days of Sir John Mandeville down, not to mention those ancient worthies, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Pausanias, or even Herodotus, sometimes called the "Father of History," and sometimes, irrever-ently perhaps, the "Father of Lies," have the prescriptive privilege of exaggeration. M. Du Couret, however, generally keeps within the bounds of decent probability, and we do not doubt that his account of the manners, customs, and mode of life of the inhabitants of the Arabian deserts, to-gether with his description of the scenery, and of the various physical phenomena of the country through which he passed, is, in the main, accurate and truthful, as certainly it is frequently striking. The press, of late quently striking. The press, of late years, has groaned beneath the weight of books of travels in Europe and America, and the public has groaned no less under their infliction. The book we have under notice is altogether of a different character, and the most blase reader will find something to arouse the attention and stir the blood in the captivating pages of M. Du Couret. Shakespeare says, that "a good traveller is something at the latter end of In accordance with this a feast." authority, we can recommend our author, not only as a pleasant after-dinnor companion, but as an instructive one to boot, who will beguile the hours devoted to him of their tediousness, and at the same time will furnish the mind with much curious and useful information.

The book of M. Du Couret is presented to the public in the usual tasteful style, both as to binding and printing of the Messrs. Mason Brothers, and it is but just to say that the anonymous translator has done his part of the work with uncommon ability and success. It is evident that he is not only master of the language of his original, but that he possesses considerable skill in the use of his own. It is no triffing thing to translate idiomatically from one language to another. It requires a combination of faculties which is rare even among scholars. There is only one thing we have to find fault with in our translator, and that is, we think he has taken a most unwarrantable liberty with his author in changing the title of his book from "Mysteries of the Desert" to "Life in the Desert." The latter may be the better title; it is probably a more descriptive one, but the author is responsible to the public even for his errors, not the translator, whose sole business vis to make a correct, and, as far as in him lies, an elegant version.

WE have also received from Harper & Brothers, a copy of a book just published by them called, "Baly in Transition," by William Arthur. This gentleman is an Englishman, and has written several books, which, however, are not very well known on this side of the Atlantic, even by name. The present work seems to be the record

of a trip to Italy, hurriedly made in the spring of the present year. He visits, of course, the scene of the great battles of the recent French campaign in Piedmont and Lombardy, and gives a very clever description of the country, and makes reflections appropriate to the occasion. Separate chapters are devoted to Turin, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Piacenza, Parma, and Modena, and to Rome. Our author, however, does not follow in the beaten path of ordinary tourists, in describing the antiquities and works of art of these different localities, but gives rather an account of the condition of the people and their feelings concerning the recent changes which have taken place in their country. In the chapter on Rome, a very good description is given of the gorgeous ceremonies of the Catholic Church during holy week. The book is pleasantly written, but deeply tinged with Protestant prejudices, and without being particularly impressive, it conveys a good deal of useful information.

We have also received from the same publishers, a new work by Mrs. Ellis, called "Chapters on Wives." This work is an appropriate continuation of the well-known series of "The Women of England," "The Mothers of England," and "The Daughters of Eng-land," written by her in illustration of the character of women. It consists of several tales very gracefully written, each of which has its own moral, and teaches its own lesson. The woof and the warf of these stories are made up entirely of the common, simple, everyday incidents of domestic life, skilfully put together. The volume will prove interesting to such readers as do not require the highly seasoned intellectual food with which the literary appetite is pampered in the flash novels of the

The same publishers send us also, "The Woman in White," by Wilkie Collins, in a handsome, well-bound and well-illustrated octavo volume. This story has just been completed in the serial form in "Harpers' Weekly," the stray chapters of which have now been gathered together, and compacted into the volume we have before us. The name of Wilkie Collins has become familiar as the author of several

of the most successful novels of the day. By many he is thought to equal even Bulwer in dramatic power, and in the skilful construction and evolution of a plot. He certainly is a strong and a powerful writer, and although we have not yet completed the perusal of "The Woman in White," we have read enough to be convinced that it is the best work he has yet given to the public, "Antonina" only excepted.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World. By Robert Dale Owen. 1860.

We receive this work from the publishers, Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. It has already excited a very wide and intense interest throughout the literary world. It discusses ably all of the matters connected with spiritualism, under such headings as "The Impossible," "The Miraculous," "The Improbable," "Sleep in General," "Dreams," "Haunting," "Hallu-cination," "Apparitions," "Guardianship," etc., and is, to say the lesst, a very curious work. Though we regard the whole thing as an absurdity, it will surprise some of our readers to learn that the spiritualists have ten weekly newspapers in the United States, and claim to have one hundred and fortyseven healing mediums, two hundred trance mediums, and fifty-five testmediums, besides thirty-eight thousand capable of personating writing, painting, etc., and two millions of believers !

Science a Witness for the Bible. By Rev. W. R. Pendleton, D. D.

Also from the house of Lippincott. The author is a resident of Lexington, Virginia. He discusses the relations of revelation and science, the human family, the chronology of creation, the age of mankind, the monument of lost races, etc. The work appears opportunely, and deserves to be carefully studied in connection with recent discoveries in the physical world, going to undermine many long-received theories.

Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic. and Miscellaneous, by the late Richard Rush. Edited by his Executors. Philadelphia: J. H. Lippincott & Co. 1860.

This is a beautiful octavo, of over 500 pages, embellished with a portrait

of the eminent statesman. It includes a glance at the court and government of Louis Philippe, and the French Revolution of 1848. Mr. Rush having been on the spot at the time, as the representative of our government, would of course have abundant means of information in regard to the most secret springs of action. Among the contents of this volume are Washington's familiar letters to his Private Secretary, and his domestic life; Character of Mr. Calhoun, Letters to Mr. Trescot, of South Carolina, on public and diplomatic subjects; Mr. Canning, Labor necessary to Excellence, Letters descriptive of visits to Lords Clarendon and Lyttleton, Correspondence on the Fisheries, etc. Mr. Rush was so loug distinguished in our public affairs, that we may bespeak for this work a place in every private library.

Home Book of Health and Medicine. By W. A. Alcott, M. D. With thirtyone illustrations, 1860.

This is a publication from the great gift-book concern of G. G. Evans, Philadelphia. It will be valuable in every family, and its study would greatly promote a knowledge of the rules of health. It treats of the laws and means of physical culture, in a practical and simple form, embracing the laws of digestion, breathing, ventilation, uses of the lungs, circulation and renovation, Jaws and diseases of the skin, bathing, how to prevent consumption, clothing and temperature, food and cooking, poisons, exercise and rest, the right use of physicians, etc., etc.

The Sunny South; or, Southerners at Home. By Prof. Ingraham. Embracing five years experience of a Northern governess in the land of the Sugar and the Cotton. Geo. G. Evans.

Another gift-book, and very interesting to Southern readers. Prof. Ingraham is one of the most popular writers of the day.

We receive, from the Southern publishing house of J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va., the following works:

1. The Practical Miner's Guide. By

Job Atkins, Mining Engineer.
2. Southern and Southwestern
Sketches, of Fun, Sentiment, and Adventure; by a Gontleman of Richmond.

3. The Mock Auction. Ossawatomie Sold. A mock heroic poem, etc.

4. Anticipations of the Future; to serve as lessons for the present time.

1. The first of these works embraces trigonometrical tables, adapted to mining, surveying, together with a great variety of information, of every sort, of the greatest value to miners, including an account of the Virginia

coal fields.

2. Of the second, the author savs : " It is believed that the volume contains as great a variety of mirth moving and interesting matter, as any work which has ever been published." The sto-ries are selected from various sources. Among them are "Rev. Peter Cart-wright," "A Scene in Florida," "Hoosier Wedding," "Trip to Texas," "The Virginia Regiment," etc., etc.

3. "The Mock Auction" is humorously illustrated with portraits and tableaux, illustrative of the character and actions of the world-renowned order of Peter Funks. The purpose is good, but we cannot say much for the

poetry.

4. We shall take the liberty, in our next, of extracting liberally from "Anticipations of the Future." The author says, in his preface:

"By reasoning from supposed (and even though impossible) causes, to the legiti-mate effects of such causes, the author trusts that he has maintained his main propositions —which are, that a Northern sectional party, and majority, directing the action of the federal government, need not exercise any uncon-stitutional power, or commit an 'wert act' of usurpation, to produce the most complete subjection, and political bondage, degradation, and ruin of the South; and that, whenever (before its prostration and ruin are consum-mated) the South shall choose to resist such mated) the South shall choose to resist such oppression, and impending subjugation, its means for safe and perfect defence, and for full retailation of hostilities and injury (if need shall be). For achieving independence, and for securing the subsequent preservation of peace, and unprecedented prosperity—all will be as certain as can be any events of the future, or as the most ardent Southern patriots would desire.

Our esteemed friend, the Hon. John Townsend, of South Carolina, has recently written a pamphlet, which has not yet reached our table. One well able to appreciate its virtue has said of it:

"Mr. Townsend is well known for his indus-try and labor in all he undertakes. These qualities, and their fruits, are quite apparent

in the production before us. He has drawn extensively upon the best statistics within his reach (and we confess to our jastonishment at their number and variety, considering that the author is a gentleman, living on his estate in the country, and with no public libraries at hand), and the facts he thus exhibits are indisputable authority, and striking and impressive. The pamphiet demonstrates the immens power of the South, and how it is, and always has been crippled by unjust leginistion—its great wealth, of which it has been drained by the operation of laws which tend to the centralization of capital in Northern towns, and the comparative impoverishment of those at the South—of its natural capacities for free trade, rendered impossible by the accumulation of capital at the North, and the absence of it here, when, in fact, here it should, and would be, if we had direct trade, which, as to capital, is both cause and effect."

We perceive lately that the Port Royal (South Carolina) Railroad has been inaugurated into a company. The idea is to connect this admirable harbor with the railroads reaching to Charleston and Savannah. The draft of water at Port Royal is 28 feet at ordinary high tide, which is equal to Sandy Hook and superior to Norfolk. To Geo. P. Elliott, of South Carolina, the State is indebted for his zealous, intelligent, and almost unremitting efforts to bring this enterprise into notice, and the whole people South will in time recognize the value of his services. No port within its limits will in the future be more important than this, should necessity ever drive the South into the formation of a separate government. We have taken the greatest interest from the beginning in Mr. Elliott's labors, which have been continued for four or five years, and compliment him upon the success which is attending them.

Three pamphlets are received, and will be duly noticed in our next. They are entitled

- 1. Address Delivered in the Indigo Hall, Georgetown, S. C. By Plowden J. J. Weston, on the 105th Anniversary of the Society.
- 2. An Appeal to the Common Sense and Patrictism of the United States. By Louis Schade, of Iows.
- 3. Influence of Climate, in a Commercial, Social. and Sanitary Point of View. By J. Disturnell, of New-York.

The city council and merchants of Baltimore have issued a circular to the several Southern States to ascertain what amount of interest they would

guarantee toward the support of a line or lines of steamers between the Chesapeake Bay and Europe. from it the following: We extract

peake Bay and Europe. We extract from it the following:

"The committee feel that, in the present position of our national affairs, no argument is necessary upon their part to impress upon you and your citizens the absolute necessity which should induce our Southern sizer States to unite with us in effecting the organization proposed, or to show forth to them the wast benefits which must result therefrom. In our opinion, the time for action is note. We pussess within ourselves the elements of power and greatness; and if we fail to use them aright, the fault is ours, and will rest upon the generation in which we live. Although the resolutibn names only the connection between the Oherspeake Bay and Europe, still the committee resugnize the faverable position of Charlecton in its relation to the cotton States, the West Indies, and the Gelf of Mexico, and appreciate the importance of such a combination with South Carolina, as will bring the whole South, from Maryland to Texas, to accord upon a common policy for the establishment of this proposed Southern steamship line. The committee are fully aware that you, in your official espacity, cannot pledge your State to lend its aid to this undertaking, yet we think a recommendation from you to state what amount of aid you can consistently recommend your State to grant to this enterprise. In the permanent or interest not to exceed six per cent, per annum; but the company, your State would, of course, be entitled to a representation. It is most probable that the ships could easily be obtained in kimpop, with a guarantee of interest not to exceed six per cent, per annum; but the company were to purchase tens with State bonds or cash, and that it would be most desirable to sail them under the American flag."

Several able articles must be laid ever until our nezt, among the number one from our popular correspondent. Python," which is in the line of his previous most prephetic efforts. A paper from our own pen, upon North Carelina, containing many valuables and recent statistics, and extracting somewhat liberally from Mr. Cotton's Sketchee of Mountain Scenery, etc., is also unavoidably postponed for the want of room. The Newmorr Number will, in many respects, be one of the most interesting ever issued from the office of the Review.

A young lady of Georgia, well qualified to teach music or English, wishes a situation in a private family, or in some Southern academy, and is highly recommended. She inquires if we know of such a position. It would afford us much pleasure to promote her wishes, and we shall be pleased to place her in communication with any parties.

Several very able letters addressed to the recent meeting of Southerners at Buena Vista, Misa, with an elaborate and carefully

prepared address on the subject of Southern Resources and Remedies, have reached our desk, but we regret to say, too late to appear in the present Number of the REVIEW. They will receive proper attention in the Novem-ber issue.

Attention is called again to the card of the Judson Institute in our advertising columns. It is an admirable institute for young ladies, and is located at Marion, Alabama, being at-tached to the Baptist State Convention.

It was fitting that Philadelphia, the greatest manufacturing city in the Union, should be selected as the site of the first American college of mines and engineering, which, under the name of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvenia (whose advertisement appears in our column), is training for active service many of the geologists, chemists, engineers, and architects, who are to develop the great material wealth of our common country. If the South is ever to attain its proper degree of industrial prosperity, it must provide itself with men true to its institutions, who are capable of directing the construction and operation of its public works, and of developing its rich stores of latent material wealth. Patriotic pride, no less than personal ambition, should prompt our young men to study professionally those applied and practical sciences which fit them to locate and establish lines of railroad, canal, and tolograph, to determine the value of mineral lands, to open mines, and to utilize all of our vest mineral and agricultural products. These sciences can now be studied at a quest of time and money no greater than that required for graduation in the already overcrowded professions of law and medicine.

The commercial statistics for the last year of several of the Southers and Western cities, Savannah, Mobile, St. Louis, Cincinnati, etc., are in the hands of the printer for the November number. The statistics of national commerce will also be incorpo-

I have transferred the Virginia Register to J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., who will mait Du Bow's REVIEW to the subscribers to the Register's from the first of Cotober till the first of March inclusive. The REVIEW is one of the ablest works in the country, and devoted to the same interests as the "Register." By this arrangement I furnish the subscribers to the "Register" full consideration for the amount of their subscribers, besides the "Register" from April to July,

The editor of " DE Bow's REVIEW" is inclined to hope that, after the period above referred to has expired, the greater part if not all of the "Register's" subscribers will remain permanently his. In this expectation he will continue to send the REVIEW until otherwise ordered.



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AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, which, for quality, etrength, and purity of tone, delicacy of action, the spen attested to by the leading arists of this country and of Europe.

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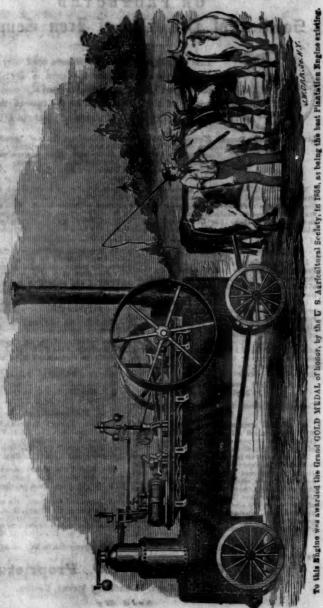
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Solution of Protoxide of Iron Combined.



This well-known remedy has been used very extensively, and with great success, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA. or impaired and imperfect digestion, and the consequent deterioration of the blood; and for the cure of the following forms of disease, most of which originate in DYSPEPSIA:

r Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia, and Hervous Affections, Loss of 'ppotite, Heasas Langour and Deptession of Spirits, Carbuncles and Bolis, Piles, Scarvy, Affections of the Ekin Consumptive Tendencies, Bronabits, Diseases peculiar to Females, and all Complaints accompanied by General Dobility, and requiring a Tonio and Alterative Medicine.

NOTE.—The failure of iron as a remedy for Dyspepsia, a bad state of the blood, and the numerous discuses caused thereby, has arisen from the want of such a preparation of IRON as shall enter the stomach in a Protoxicis state, and assimilate at once with the blood. This want the Panyvian Symup supplies, containing, as it does, iron in the only form in which it is pensible for it to enter the circulation. For this reason the Panyvian Symup often radically sures diseases in which other preparations of iron and other medicines have been found to be of no avail.

Certificate of A. A. Hays, M. D., of Boston

It is well known that the medicinal effects of Protoxide of Iron are lost by even a very trief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.

In the PERUVIAN SYRUP this desirable point is attained by COMENTATION IN A WAT BEFORE WERNOWN; and this solution may replace all the proto-car bountes, citrates, and tartrates of the Materia Medica.

It is also eminently adapted to take the place.

of the Materia Medica.

It is also emicratly adapted to take the place of any Proxetide of Iron which Physicians have used in Sourcey or Scorbutic attacks; and to meet such cases, the Syrup should be found in the medicine-chest of every ship.

A. A. HAYES, Assayer to the State of Mass. 16 Boylaton Street, Boston.

Certificate of James R. Chilton M. D., of New York.

York.

A medicinal preparation has been placed in my hands, called "PERUVIAN SYRUE," for the e special purpose of determining the nature of its active ingredients.

The main active ingredient in its composition is a salt of the Protoxide of Iren, which is so judiciously combined and protected that it does not undergo any change by exposure to the air. It is well known to medical men that preparations of from, where the metal exists in the state of Protoxide, are the most active for internal use, and that consequently it may be given in quantities so small as not to disturb the stom-ch of delicate patients.

It is equally well known, that it has been found very difficult to preserve in a palatable form, for a desirable length of time, compounds of the Protoxide of Iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP, I am pleased to say, will be found to have accomplished this desirable end.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. 93 Prince Street, New York, Aug. 8, 1850.

The following certificate is from well-known citizens of Boston:-

The undersigned, having experienced the ben-eficial effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of hesitate to

Rev. John Pierpout, Thomas A. Dexter, S. H. Kendall, M. D., Thomas C. Amory, Thomas C. Amory, Rev. T. Whittemore.

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N. B.—Pamphlets giving further information of the Syrup can be had on application to the

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The Government titles have been received for 350,000 Acres of Land, which emore to this Company under the Act of Congress granting Lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the Construction of Railroads, approved 3d June, 1856. These Lands lie in alternate sections along on either side of the Railroad, none of them being more than fifteen miles from it, reaching nearly across the State from east to west, in the heart of the Cotton zone. A portion of them are Alluvial Lands, lying east of the Ouachita river, and are among the finest Cotton Lands in the world. Those in the vicinity of Bayou Macon, on the west bank, known as the "Bayou Macon Hill Lands," are entirely above overflow, lie well, have a good foundation, and may be relied on for something like a Bale of Cotton per Acre They are rapidly appreciating, and planters are beginning to prefer them to the Swamp Lands which require the protection of levees. West of the Ouachita is a pleasant country to live in, well watered and healthy, where the Lands grow Wheat, and other Grains well, and produce a better yield of Cotton than most of the high Lands in the older Cotton growing States.

These Lands are now offered for sale, at prices ranging from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$20 per Acre, according to quality and location, upon terms of payment to suit pur-basers. The Lands are mortgaged to secure the payment of the bonds issued by the Company. When sold for cash, the mortgage will be cancelled, and a clear title given. When sold on credit, a payment of at least one-fourth part of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and, for the residue, the purchaser's notes will be taken, running one, two and three years, bearing eight per cent, interest from date, secured by a special mortgage in the act of sale, binding the purchaser also to pay \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, attorney's fees, in the event it shall be necessary to sue on the notes. When the last payment is made, the Company's bond mortgage will be cancelled, as in the case of a cash sale.

The sales will be made here at the Company's Office, in Monroe, and the title passed before a Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser; to which will be added one dollar to pay for cancelling the mortgage; and in case of a credit sale, outside of the parish of Ouachta, two dollars, to pay for recording the mortgage in the parish in which the land is situated.

If the purchaser cannot be present in person to accept the title, it will be sufficient, in case of a cash sale, for him to write a letter to some friend who may be present, requesting him to pay the money, and receive the title. But, in case the purchaser wants a credit on the land, he must be more particular, and give his agent a regular power of attorney, before a Notary Public, authorizing him to purchase, and accept the title of the Land, which must be described, and the price specified, to make the cash payment, sign the notes, and execute the mortgage to secure their payment.

Agents are employed examining the Lands, and as fast as their returns are made, the price is set on every tract which has been applied for, and communicated to the applicant, and a reasonable time is given for his acceptance. But hereafter, when application shall be made for Lands which shall have been examined, the price and terms will be stated for that day, and the Land will not be suspended for the benefit of applicants, but we shall be free to vary the price or terms, or sell to others who may desire to purchase.

By the terms of the grant, the Company's title is perfected 20 miles in advance of every section of 20 miles of finished road; and ten years were given to complete the road. The title of the Company is thus, now, perfected to the Land opposite to 40 miles of the road; and another section of 20 miles will soon be added. A failure to complete the road within the time cannot affect the title of the Lands sold by the Company, which at the expiration of the time, namely, on the 3d day of June, 1866, shall be opposite to any pertion of finished road, or opposite to a point 20 miles in advance of the finished road counting as before, in sections of 20 miles.

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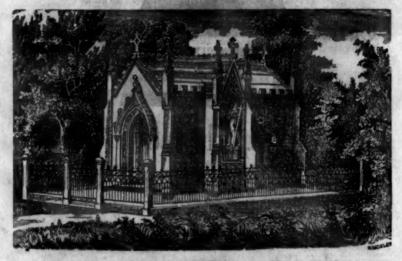
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We give our readers and the public generally the following copy of a letter received by us hom J. W. Yessy, Esq., of the Aberdeen Conservative, enclosing at the time a communication to that paper from Colonel Vaser, of North Mississippi, and who was formerly associateditor of the Conservative. The subject of the letter and communication we do not feel it necessary to comment on—they tell the whole story, one that ought to go home to those in whose hants the rising generation of children are placed for nursure and for care. All we ask of our readers is a careful perusal of the documents

Connervative Orsics., degree 18d, 1888.

Masons. Watture & Ch.—As any testimonial in reference to your proparations may prove beneated to your enclose the following, published as my request, in the "Octobervative" of the filed lines. Col. Vasper was formerly associate cellier of the "Conservative," and is well known in North Missimppel, as a guittlemen of intelligence and etric integrity.

Respectfully,

J. W. VESEY.

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If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

At the above-named TWENTY FAIRS, all held this Autumn (1858), at early all of them, the boasted SINGER SHUTTLE MACHINE DID CON-TEND, as well as Grover & Baker's, Weed's, Sloat's, Webster's, Bartholf's, and twenty or more others; and ALL, IN EVERY INSTANCE, have been SIGNALLY and FAIRLY BEATEN. No rational man can now deny the fact that the

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Plan B, on sight wheels, four pairs of drivers.

Plan B, on sight wheels, four pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

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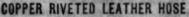
Plan B, on sight wheels, three pairs of drivers and Truck.

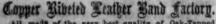
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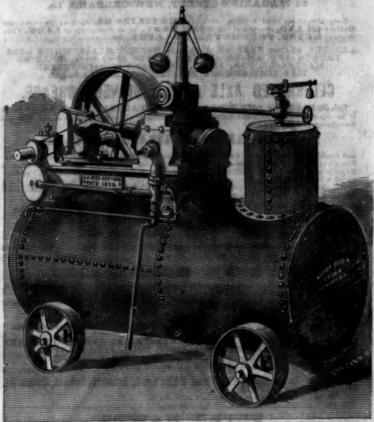
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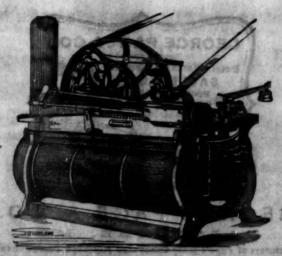
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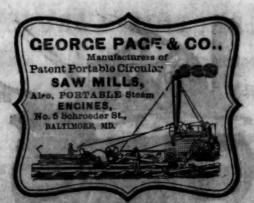
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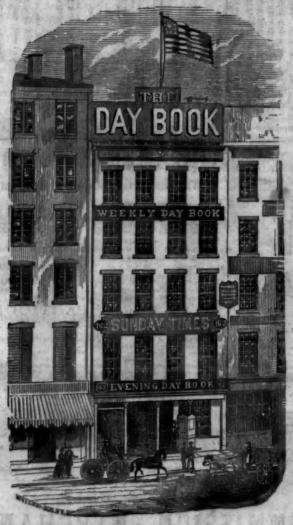
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A great number of these Machines have been sold in this city within the last four weeks, and a great many seriff seem in regard to their superiority over all others could be published, but as ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN TOMBS, I invite the publis to call and judge for thomselves,

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REPORT ON SEWING MACHINES.

Extract from the Rapert of the Committee on Es-the 96th Exhibition of American Manufacturers, Oty of Philadolphia, in the month of October, 1955, mills Institute, of the State of Pennylvania, for Being in Extract from the Raport of this histonic of the Sell, Exhibition of the Sell, Exhibition of Ameloid in the Model in the Charlin Landinto, of the Seate the Premetten of the Mechanic Arts.



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The Committee deem it advisable to divide the various Machines exhibited into classes, and to consider each separately, as each class possesses more or less merit in its adaptation to peculiar kinds of work.

The most natural division should be based upon the stitch produced, no matter in what manner it is made: allowing this to be correct—
First Class—Is the Lock-Stitch, as is made by the Wheeler & Wilsen's; Ladd, Webster & Co's; Sloat's; Finkle's, and other Shuttle Machines, which is made by two threads, eas carried through the fabric by the needle, and the other passed through a loop in the first thread by a shuttle or some equivalent device. The appearance of the stitch by these Machines is the same on both sides.

The Second Class produces what' is called a Crowr & Baker, or "Double-Thread Leep Stitch," which is made by a loop of the upper thread being thrust through the fabric, through which a loop from the lower thread is passed, which has again a second loop of the upper thread passed through it, and thus continuing, the upper and lower threads interlooping each another.

which a loop prior the lower thread is passed through it, and thus continuing, the upper and lower threads interlooping case another.

This class of Machines can, by a very slight change in the form of the looper, be altered into a single-thread Machine.

The Third Class is the single-thread Machine, which produces a chair or loop-stitch on our side of the fabric, and is usually called the "Chain Stitch."

Under the first-named class we find on exhibition:

No. 100. Made by M. Finkle, deposited by Joseph P. Martin, Philadelphia.

No. 142. Made by Ladd, Webster & Co., Philadelphia.

No. 156. Made by Ladd, Webster & Co., Philadelphia.

No. 156. Made by Wheeler & Wilson Mannfacturing Co., deposited by Henry Coy, Phila.

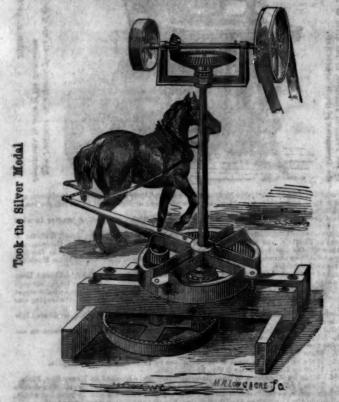
No. 156. Made by Finkle, is a Shuttle Machine, and has much to recommend it. The shuttle is carried in a cradle, as the inventor asserts, to avoid friction in the shuttle race, but which, in the opinion of the Committee, is of doubtful utility, as the friction must apply to the cradle with equal force, as it would to the shuttle itself. The feed is the "wheel feed," operated by a toggling pawl, certain in its operation, and shaple in adjustment; tension is from a rod, around which the thread is twisted, each turn increasing the tension; a peculiarity is claimed in the operating cam. The groove in this cam, which gives motion to the needle bar, is so arranged that the needle bar is at no time actually at rest, but it speed, as it approaches the top or bottem of its stroke, is gradually increased or diminished. The Machine works with a short needle, and the loop thrown off for the shuttle to pass through is very small; the slace of the thread is drawn up by a peculiar lever operated by the needle bar, and seems to work with great precision. In the work done by this Machine for the inspection of the Committee, the operator stitched from fine gause to thick cloth and leather, without any change in the fixed, needle, or tension. The Machine is geared to run at a high speed, being four stitches of each r

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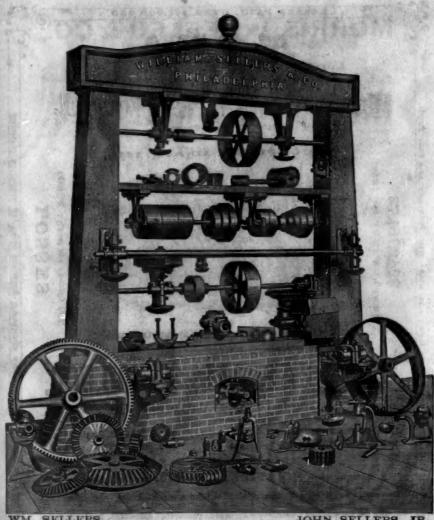
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44 Fulton, Sept. 15,	Arago, Sept. 18,	Arago, Sept. 19,
44 Arago, Oct. 13,	Fulton, Oct. 16,	Fulton, Oct. 17.
44 Fulton, Nov. 10,	Arago, Nov. 13,	44 Arago, Nov. 14,
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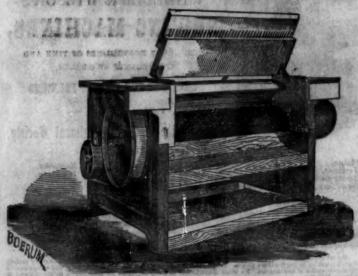
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